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SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

LD161205 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1140 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, this afternoon left Riyadh for Islamabad to head the Saudi delegation to the 11th conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic states which opens there tomorrow. The delegation includes Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuti, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry for political affairs; Shaykh 'Abdallah Ridha, under secretary of the Ministry for Economic and Cultural Affairs; and a number of senior officials of the ministry.

UAE

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

JN170818 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0735 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 17 May--UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah left Abu Dhabi for Islamabad this morning to attend the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled to begin there this evening.

YAR

MINISTER DENIES REQUEST TO JOIN STEADFASTNESS FRONT

JN152049 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] In reply to a question by the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH on reports carried by some news agencies that the YAR has asked to join the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, YAR Information and Culture Minister Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi denied these reports. The brother minister added that the YAR policy under Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih stems from its concern over Arab solidarity and a unified Arab stand against both the separate and capitulatory agreement and against all conspiracies and provocations the Arab nation in its struggle to regain the Arab nation's legitimate rights, particularly concerning the just Palestinian cause. The brother information and culture minister added: The message YAR President Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih sent to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad dealt with bilateral relations, the exchange of viewpoints on various Arab issues, and the YAR's reaffirmation that it supports Syria in its struggle and steadfastness against the Israeli enemy.

SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT VISITS 11-14 MAY

Report on Arrival

JN111315 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Heading an official delegation, Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and foreign affairs minister, arrived in San'a' this morning on a visit to the YAR. During the visit, the Sudanese official will hold talks with the brother YAR officials on bilateral cooperation. The delegation will also take part in the meetings, which will be held in San'a', of the YAR-Sudanese coordination council.

Receiving the Sudanese delegation at San'a' airport were: Prime Minister Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani; Dr Muhammad Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and foreign affairs minister; the brother secretary general of the higher committee for financial and administrative planning; top civilian and military officials; the Sudanese ambassador in San'a'; YAR ambassador in Khartoum 'Abdallah Humran and members of the Sudanese minority in the YAR.

In a statement to SABA' News Agency, At-Tahir expressed pleasure over visiting the YAR and praised YAR-Sudanese relations. He said that these relations are strong because they are based on foundations of mutual understanding and full cooperation. At-Tahir said that he will participate in the meetings of the YAR-Sudanese coordination council which will be held in San'a'. He said that the council will discuss a number of topics relating to the development of bilateral economic and educational relations.

Ministerial Committee Meeting

JN111800 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The YAR-Sudanese ministerial committee began its meeting at the guest palace today. The YAR delegation was led by Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Minister Dr Hasan Makki. The Sudanese delegation was led by Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr. In a statement following the meeting, Dr Hasan Makki told the SABA' News Agency that the talks were frank, fraternal and constructive. He added that judicial, development, information and tourism committees were established at the end of the talks. He said that these committees will begin their work tomorrow. Dr Makki concluded by saying that the views the two sides are almost identical on bilateral, Arab and international issues.

The meeting was attended by the members of the Sudanese and YAR delegations.

Meeting With President

JN112052 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih received the Sudanese delegation today. The Sudanese delegation is currently visiting YAR under the Sudanese vice president and minister of foreign affairs, who conveyed greetings to President Salih from his brother President Ja'far Numayri. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and means of developing them in the various fields of concern to the two countries. They also discussed the present situation in the Middle East, the Palestinian issue and the Arab and international situations.

The meeting was attended by YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Hasan Makki, Minister of State and Adviser to the Prime Minister for Information Affairs Lt Col Lutfi al-Kilabi, YAR Ambassador to Sudan 'Abdallah Hamud Humran and the Sudanese ambassador in San'a'.

Meeting With Vice President

JN122113 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Vice President and Chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi met today with Sudanese Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr.

The discussion dealt with the relations between the two fraternal countries. Viewpoints were identical on the topics discussed and agreement was reached on the need that the two fraternal countries work to coordinate their stands to confront the issues the Arab and Islamic nations are facing.

Meeting With Prime Minister

JN122114 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani met here at noon today with Sudanese Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting, the discussion dealt with subjects connected with bilateral relations and ways of developing them between the two fraternal countries. The discussion also dealt with cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of economy, trade and nutrition as well as issues of mutual interest.

Report on Departure, Statement

JN142101 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2040 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] San'a'114 May--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and minister of foreign affairs, left San'a' today at the end of a 4-day visit to the YAR. Dr Hasan Makki, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that during the meetings of the YAR-Sudanese ministerial committee, which were concluded in San'a' earlier today, the two sides discussed several industrial issues and means to further develop them. The two sides also discussed the strengthening of bilateral economic relations. Dr Makki added that the next meeting of the ministerial committee will be held in Khartoum next year.

A statement issued here today on the occasion said that the two countries agreed to activate commercial relations between them. A commercial protocol was also signed for this year. The two countries stressed that a just peace in the Arab area will only be achieved through the unconditional and comprehensive withdrawal of the Zionist enemy and the complete recognition of the Palestinian people's rights. The statement condemned the partial settlements and the normalization of relations with the Zionist enemy. The two countries renewed their adherence to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences as well as to the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conferences.

At the conclusion, the two countries expressed their support for holding a new Arab summit conference to discuss the possibility of finding an Arab cooperation and economic integration within the framework of a unified Arab strategy.

CHIEF OF STAFF LEAVES FOR LIBYA 19 MAY

JN191317 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1305 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] San'a', 19 May--This morning Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Barati, YAR chief of staff, left for Tripoli at the head of a military delegation on a visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. In a statement prior to his departure, Al-Barati said that his visit comes within the framework of the visits, which are exchanged between the two states.

AS-SADAT 19 MAY ADDRESS TO NEW CABINET, GOVERNORS

NC191300 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0936 GMT 19 May 80

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat to the first plenary meeting of the new cabinet and governors at 'Abidin Palace in Cairo--live]

[Text] In the name of God. I seize this opportunity to, first, welcome the brother ministers who have joined the cabinet, as well as the new governors who have joined the other governors. The aim of this meeting is to begin a completely new phase. This is why I have asked that this session should go on record before the people so that the people may participate with us. This is because the new philosophy of government is based on full popular work for the ministers and the governors.

Before beginning, I would like to address special greetings to Dr Mustafa Khalil and his colleagues, the ministers in the former cabinet, for their appreciated efforts. Mustafa Khalil has proved that as a person he is bigger than any position. I hope that this will be one of the principles of political and national work--that it is not a question of struggle for position.

Today I take this opportunity to greet two members of the former cabinet: 'Abd al-Hafiz and Kararah. They are now back as governors. This is extremely significant. I say that any undertaking is useless if one is empty within, that is if one cares only for superficial things and formalities. I frequently gave you examples before, about myself. In the Revolution Command Council we were all members at the same level. We had the power of sovereignty after the ousting of the king, for a period of 3 years, from January 1963 to January 1966--or rather from January 1953 to January 1956. Directly after that, a colleague of mine was speaker of the People's Assembly and I was deputy speaker. At that time this was rejected by all the people because they said: How could someone who was a member of the Revolution Command Council--who had the power of sovereignty and was at the same level of the elected president at the time, 'Abd an-Nasir, and the other members who included the People's Assembly speaker, the deputy prime minister and so on--how could someone like this accept the post of deputy speaker of the People's Assembly?

I assure you that I tell this story without a moment's hesitation because political work is not a matter of position, not at all. Everyone's value is in what he feels deep down. A position does not add or take away from one's value, except for empty and superficial people. Regrettably, this has been the way in our country. I am very happy to have 'Abd al-Hafiz and Kararah because they were ministers and have agreed to become governors. Well, they are still [equivalent to] ministers. As I will be talking about the new philosophy of government today, I say this council, which consists of the cabinet and the governors, is the plenary cabinet. It is a full plenary cabinet and it shall meet once every month. The nice thing about it is that a new ideology has started. I have always said that, regrettably, it is a waste of time for one to think in terms of what position he holds or who is above him or who is below him, what number he is, what his position is, and so on. During one of the cabinet meetings in Al-Qantarah Sharq I said to them that anyone who sits around this cabinet table, whether it is the prime minister, the deputy prime minister, the ministers, the ministers of state, or the deputy ministers, are all of the same level because they are all sitting around one table discussing matters as a cabinet.

This is like the story of ranks. When you read our history, you will find out about the story of ranks. In 1840 when they agreed at the London conference to keep Egypt a monarchy ruled by the Muhammad 'Ali dynasty, the caliph in Turkey retained for himself the right to bestow titles and medals. This situation continued until the British occupation began in 1882. The 20th century then came and World War I broke out in 1914.

Our people must know the history of their country. When the war broke out, Britain dismissed Khedive 'Abbas Hilmi, who was then in Europe, and appointed in his place his brother Sultan Husayn Kamil. As you heard me say in my speech to the People's Assembly, the funny thing was that the sultan--instead of a khedive, they made him a sultan--was appointed through a letter from the British high commissioner. The letter told him that the British Government had appointed him a sultan enjoying the protection of the British Empire.

As I told you, on 2 November 1914 martial law was declared for the first time. On 15 May 1980 we abolished martial law forever. Martial law will not be reimposed except with the permission of the People's Assembly and unless a grave event takes place. However, the present situation is normal. At one stage in the past we reached a situation in which martial law was the rule and the absence of martial law the exception.

I go back to the story of ranks. With the imposition of protection on Egypt, the declaration of martial law and the appointment of Husayn Kamil as a sultan, they asked him to appease the notables and some intellectuals so that he would become popular. This was because the country denounced the fact that he was appointed khedive through a letter by Britain. So they asked him to grant titles and ranks himself and forget the story that the caliph in Turkey had this right.

From that time, they started to address a minister by the title of "**your highness**" and the prime minister by the title of "**your excellency.**" He conferred on some people the titles of pasha and bey--titles which used to be conferred by Turkey. He began to confer these titles on some notables and intellectuals in order to make himself popular. This is the origin of titles and ranks, of which some people are now proud. If we go back to history, these titles and ranks were one of the decisions taken to strike at the will of the people, who rejected the ruler appointed for them by Britain in 1914.

This is the concept which must prevail in the coming period. All of you know what happens in Europe. A cabinet resigns. In the new cabinet--because there is a coalition or because it is important for the state's interest--the outgoing prime minister becomes a minister of state serving under a new prime minister. This does not undermine his right at all because the prime minister is always the leader of the party. He serves in the new cabinet because his mind is not narrow. All politicians, be they party leaders or prime ministers, serve in a new cabinet as a minister of state if this is in the national interest. The question is not: Is this a prime minister or a minister of state? The question is what each party offers to the people. When they sit around the table, they are all the same--the prime minister, the minister of state, the deputy minister.

I wanted to express this point because I am greatly pleased by 'Abd al-Hafiz and Kararah.

I will return to the first point in our meeting today: the philosophy of the new system. In January 1979, I delegated the powers of the president of the republic to all the governors. What was the reason for that move? The reason was to introduce decentralization after 7,000 years of a strict, centralized government. This is because it is impossible to rebuild the state without this.

Look at any country that has achieved great development. Leave out the communist bloc because communist bloc countries present false pictures. The basis there, as they admit, is the party. The party is behind everything and imposes its authority over the state--not only over the people, but also over the state. Our system is not like that. Let us look at any other country that has achieved great progress. Let us look at France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, the United States, Canada. All of these have built democratic societies based on a solid foundation and on the welfare of the citizen. In all the states I mentioned, the governments work for the welfare of the citizen, the parties work for the welfare of the citizen, and all political work is for the welfare of the citizen.

Take any one of these states: We will find no central government making the decisions for the entire country. It is true that there is a central government, but the governor in every state in these countries has all the powers. The most vivid example is the United States. The same system exists in France, England, Germany. In Germany, there are cabinets in each state. For example, in Bavaria there is a full cabinet and a parliament as well. It is pleasant to see that they play the German national anthem and the anthem of the old kingdom of Bavaria at receptions for heads of delegations there. But they have a cabinet and a parliament together with the governor there.

This is the same in the United States, Denmark, France, England, Sweden, Norway and all states that have built a strong structure based on the building of the prosperity of the citizen, which is the reason for every political action.

The philosophy behind all this is very simple. If all decisions emanated from the capital, they would paralyze the individual efforts of the people wherever they live. What then does the central government have to do with something on the far side of the country, where the people have their own characteristics and problems that are different from those in the governorate next to it? Why should the central government interfere? Therefore, we wish to be like those other countries--that is, to build prosperity for every citizen and develop the resources of the country. This can only take place by releasing the talents of every citizen in the country.

Why is the United States the richest country? Because of the large number of wealthy people. It is large not because they are sleepy and lazy or because manna, or quail or gold descended on them. No, this is the result of work and sweat. They have reached the point where the government tells the farmers: Please, this year sow only half the area with wheat, and not the full area, as usual. This is because the silos have become full with wheat in the past 3 years. The farmers have also stored some, and they cannot dispose of what they have. Therefore, the government told them: You only plant half the land, and we will give you a subsidy. The total wealth of the individuals is the wealth of the government.

At one time we had a different view. We used to say: We must impoverish everyone so that we can have socialism. What was the result? The result was that everyone got poor. The poor man did not improve his lot; we only increased their numbers. Poverty became more prevalant.

We finally decided that Cairo will not decide for Aswan; never. It will not decide for Alexandria, Asyut or Al-Mansurah, because what does the minister in Cairo know about the problems of Al-Mansurah? He acts on the basis of reports he receives from the governor. If the governor is clever and if the deputies draw up a specific concept, then the minister acts accordingly. But it is the governor and the local council of Al-Mansurah who can really understand the problems there.

We want to increase the cultivated area. They know where this area exists. Suppose there is idle land in Az-Zimam that we want to cultivate and not waste an inch of agricultural land there. Who knows about this land? Is it the minister here in Cairo? No, it is the local council, formed from all centers at the level of the governorate, that knows what it has.

The same thing applies to Alexandria. Suppose there is a problem at the port there. To solve this problem, you will find that you must talk to five or six ministers. Why? The port is located in Alexandria and within the boundaries of the Alexandria Governorate. Why shouldn't the governor assume the responsibility for solving this problem? He and the governorate's local council know the problems of the governorate.

No state was ever able to build a sound structure through centralization. It is true that we had a government before the entire world knew anything about governments or states. The first state and first government were established in Egypt 7,000 years ago. It was natural, then, that there should be centralization in the capital. However, we are now looking forward for the citizens. This is our target and the target of the political action. The era of sloganeering about complete independence, sudden death, charlatanry and defamation and talk about old practices of democracy as advocated by parties and the creation of ranks to establish a distinguished class of people is over.

Today's target of any sound and strong government building a strong state must be the citizens' prosperity, security and safety. This is the basis of the new philosophy. Therefore, our meeting today is the first step in implementing this philosophy and policy. The plenary cabinet will meet once a month at this or any other hall. Today's meeting is a plenary cabinet meeting.

The minicabinet will include the ministers who will meet once every 15 days. The plenary cabinet will meet once a month, and the minicabinet will meet once every 15 days. The various groups--the economic group, production group and services groups, which are headed by deputy prime ministers--will meet at least once a week. The economic, production and services groups will meet at least once a week. The minicabinet will meet once every 2 weeks, and the plenary cabinet will meet once a month.

I want to repeat to you what I told each ministry in this hall when it was formed. Place the facts before the people, letting the governor do so at his local council and governorate and letting the minister do so at the People's Assembly and before all the people. Do not be afraid; place the facts before the people.

Let us begin with the governorate, which is a sound start. By virtue of his powers, the governor is fully responsible for all that happens on the land of his governorate and in its sky. Let us be very clear. Regarding the land, some might say that the land belongs to the Awqaf or that is agrarian reform land. They might say that the port is not our concern. Never. Everything within the governorate belongs to the governorate and its local council, and they can take the decisions they want. When a project is completed and the price of the land is settled, then it can be given to the Awqaf. However, the work of the ministries must not be obstructed.

I have an example concerning this, which I noted over a year ago. Regrettably, it was not implemented. There are many things in many governorates that could have been implemented. However, according to the old system the ministries in Cairo imposed their authority over them and nothing was implemented. Therefore, I have gathered you and I am speaking clearly and frankly: No ministry here will have anything to do with implementation in any governorate--absolutely not--except in matters that we define openly and clearly.

For example: The agriculture minister is conducting research on seeds and other things. It is illogical for every ministry to engage in research on seeds. No, this is a central national operation for all. But a director of agriculture in a governorate who says that he cannot do anything before first referring to the minister must be dismissed immediately. We absolutely must not waste our time. Our slogan, which I am raising today, should be: What can be accomplished in 1 year we must, God willing, accomplish in 1 month, and what requires 1 month to be accomplished must--God willing--be accomplished in 1 day. We will not proceed without this.

We have resources that are sufficient for 41 million people to live in full prosperity, but we must sweat, work and plan. Everyone must carry out his responsibility in his place. We must know all that our aim in everything should be the people. The basic aim of the party and the government should be the people's prosperity, security and safety. The smallest citizen should find his requirements and food within easy reach and his interests guaranteed.

Thus, to give another example of the new practice in the coming phase, the national party--your party, from which the government has been formed--must challenge the battle of prices. If the party succeeds, it will have done so as a party; if it fails, it will have failed as a party. We shall not be saying that democratic behavior and practice are based on a vacuum. No, let us give it concrete form.

Democracy is found abroad, as I have told you, in countries with a prosperous standard of living and whose people are living in happiness. We want to do the same thing for our people.

What should the parties do? They must work at raising the individual's standard of living and providing him with security, safety, democracy and guarantees. This is what we want to do. Well, for your information--you, who represent the executive wing of the national party--we must tackle the battle of prices. This is the problem of every citizen here. Let us not say that the practice is wrong and keep quiet. Sound democratic practice means that political work, democracy and everything should be aimed at bringing about the prosperity of the citizen. Let us come, draw up our programs and give the party as an example to be followed by all the people in the coming practice.

We have started the process by establishing the National Bank for Development and the Food Security Company. Why? The National Bank for Development should be used to build the prosperity of the citizen. It will be better than 100,000 popular meetings in which you would sit and the party and the people would deliver speeches and then everyone would go home to find that he cannot buy what he wants and that he must face the challenge of rising prices. The National Bank for Development will step in and give the example of economic work in building the prosperity of the state and of the broad popular base, which is formed from the hard-pressed, whether they be small employees or workers. The coming work should be aimed at these people. The National Bank will step in to participate in projects and challenge prices.

The Food Security Company has been introduced to challenge this. Why? Because we have found out that the producer produces 1 kilogram of tomatoes or 1 kilogram of vegetables for 5 piasters, and by the time it reaches the consumer it costs 20 piasters, and by the time it reaches the consumer it costs 20 piasters. The number of middlemen increase the price. They have no morals or conscience. This is the same in every country. These merchants, regrettably, are like butchers in their exploitation.

I called the minister of agriculture and food security and the minister of supply to a meeting last Saturday. This was my first action in the Cabinet. It was my first action--never mind the negotiations with Israel, the situation abroad or any other concerns. The battle of food and prices was my primary concern.

You will note that in forming the cabinet I named a minister of agriculture and food security. This is the first time food security has been mentioned in this context. I directed him to report to the People's Assembly and the people on the output of agricultural produce. How much vegetables, traditional produce, or chicken do we produce, not only the government, but the whole state, including the private sector? We want to know and we want our people to know. We want reports to be made to the People's Assembly. We want to know how many eggs, chickens, vegetables, traditional produce such as wheat, cotton, and so forth we produce.

Since the minister of agriculture no longer has tasks to keep him busy on the level of the governorates, we must sit at the level of the state and try to improve and plan. We must find out what is lacking; how will the planning proceed? In the future, should we increase chickens or eggs or both? How are we going to basically solve the meat problem? I had a concrete solution to the meat problem, but since the agriculture and supply ministers are the responsible officials in this field, I do not claim to understand everything about agriculture and supply and will not impose my decisions on them, which would be wrong. I will leave it to them to study and draw up the solutions.

The Food Security Company will not be operational before the beginning of Ramadan--that is, not for another 2 months. We are now in the month of Rajab. There are the months of Rajab and Sha'ban. My idea was that we should announce a total ban on cattle slaughter until Ramadan. We will not die if we stay without meat for 2 months.

My idea is that we announce a ban on slaughter, particularly of cows. There has been a decision not to slaughter cows, but regrettably, they are being slaughtered anyway. Why can't the governors buy the cows from the people to save them from slaughter? The farmer has to sell them to the merchant to release himself. Why can't the governorate buy them from him, and pay 1 pound more than the merchant pays, so that the farmer will not lose. I would have liked to announce a 2-month ban on slaughter. At the end of this period, the refrigerators would be full of meat divided in quarters and half or 1-kilogram portions. Then we would enter the month of Ramadan with vegetables, meat, and everything under control.

The agriculture and supply ministers told me I was wrong. This would increase the pressure on the price of fish and poultry. Technically, this requires study. I myself do not want to impose my opinion. Most of you have worked with me and know me. Throughout my life, and since taking office, I have not imposed my opinion at all. I like those who are with me to carry out their responsibilities in full, and I give them full freedom. But they must also bear the consequences. For this reason I have asked you to work, in the name of the people, for the people. This means that we must place all the facts before the people with frankness. We must not be afraid at all.

Last Saturday, if the ministers told me that this was possible, in my capacity as prime minister, I would have issued a decision to ban cattle slaughter for 2 months. The governorates would buy the cattle from the peasants for 1 pound higher than the price paid by the merchants. Then we would be ready by the beginning of Ramadan.

The ministers of agriculture and supplies told me that this would endanger the market. Well, I asked them to study the matter and submit solutions to the people at the People's Assembly. But what I can say is that effective 1 Ramadan [14 July], God willing, the Food Security Company, which the party is taking care of, will be in a position whereby supplies will be normalized and there will be no exploitation or increase in prices. This will be in implementation of my promise to the people. You too are committed to the promise to the people that the state must be in control of prices before the end of 1980.

We will begin our control, God willing, as of 1 Ramadan. I hope that between 1 Ramadan, around mid-July, and the end of the year, we will be in full control of prices, God willing.

This is an executive and party goal. I say that if we fail in this, we will fail as a party, because this is the logic of the practice of sound democracy. This is an example. It is a matter which must concern all--each minister and governor in his post. This is a main target. How do we ease the suffering of the people? We can do so by controlling prices and solving the people's problems. The governors have no excuse now to say that the people should come here to Cairo to seek a solution to their problems. The ministers will not solve any of the problems in the regions. The governors must solve the problems of their regions. The question of prices and of finding solutions to the people's problems is a task officially assigned to the cabinet and the governors, that is to say to the plenary cabinet. It is also a task assigned to all members of the National Democratic Party. All the people are now hearing me assigning this task.

What is the remaining philosophy of the new system? I will deal with matters in sequence. 'Izz ad-Din Hilal leads the production group. The same thing applies to the economic group, O Hilal. In other words, we have a public sector. I want the people to know what the public sector is, what companies it has and who the loser is and why and who the winner is and why. I want all facts to be placed before the people. This is the first aim. The second aim is that all establishments in our country should submit a full report on their activities through the minister concerned to the People's Assembly. The people will then know everything.

It is necessary to increase production. Prices in the industrial production sector must be fully controlled. Agricultural production must increase. We must move toward using modern technology in agriculture to increase the cultivated area. All this must be explained to the people through the People's Assembly.

Next comes Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid, who heads the economic group. This is a very important and serious group. In principle, this group expresses the philosophy of the system which we Egyptians accepted and which we approved by 11 million votes. It is the 9-point restructuring system. I will not repeat the nine points, but economically, the sound foundation of this restructuring must be established. In other words, the people's suffering must be eased through the new taxation law. The new taxation law is a principal part of the philosophy of our system.

Every man without exception must pay his country his dues. The redistribution of burdens must not fall only on the workers and the employees in the public sector, for we are paying them their salaries; so--how can we exact taxes from them? No. We should lift the burdens from the deprived and make everybody pay according to his earnings and according to the house in which he is living. All our life we've been paying for the farmers' property tax. As I said before, why shouldn't those living in villas worth 1 million pounds pay taxes so that we can build a modest house for a young man or woman who has recently graduated from the university and who cannot afford the 2,000 or 3,000 or 1,000 pounds downpayment for their property? No; we will take taxes from those living in elegant houses--taxes which they will pay in their own time in order to provide them with security and protection. The burdens must be justly distributed. For example, the residential houses and the furnished rooms which are yielding profits; that is, the owner of any business that yields profits should pay [taxes] to the state. Hence, I say that the law of taxes is a fundamental one stemming from the philosophy of our system, exactly like the social security law which has been enacted by Dr Amal 'Abd ar-Rahim and which I also consider to be one of our system's fundamental laws.

Before the end of this year, God willing, I would like to celebrate the fact that every Egyptian man or woman--from the extreme south in Aswan to the extreme north in Alexandria and from the extreme west to the extreme east, including the deserts, villages and towns--has security to cover, disability, sickness, old age and death.

This is one of our system's principles. I want any investor who comes to your departments, 'Abd ar-Razzaq, to have a deputy minister to refer to. I do not want the investor to go round in circles in the government offices. I want him to go to the deputy minister specializing in investments and conclude his business in that office and not have to make the rounds in the other offices, never. Furthermore, [we should also refer to] our grants from abroad and their utilization, we should scrutinize our economic situation from day to day, hour by hour.

Now we come to Mustafa and education. The universities are now the concern of the governorates and not of the education minister. Every governor is responsible for the university in his governorate. The governor is thus responsible for the university just as he is responsible for the other sectors. The governor is responsible for the food security in his governorate and he wouldn't be expected to sit and wait for the Agricultural Ministry to do his work for him; nor should he expect the Food Security Ministry to come and work for him. The purpose of the Food Security [Ministry] is that Dawud should inform us whether we lack so and so many eggs or chickens, or that the problem of meat should be solved in such and such a way, and so on. We will thus have two policies: a short-term one in order to tackle the current situation and a long-range policy in order to solve all our problems. However, the main person responsible for each governorate's food security is the governor himself. The main person responsible for each governorate's political security is the governor himself. The main person responsible for each governorate's activity--any activity--is the governor.

As I said, the universities shall be the governorates' responsibility. I call on you, governors: If anything happens, take your own measures; do not wait for Cairo's instructions. If a demonstration takes place, [then know that] demonstrations are forbidden. Nowadays, we have become a country like any other. Take London: How do they stage their demonstrations? When I visited London in 1975 or America recently--or any other European country, what happened? Demonstrations are allowed only after obtaining an Interior Ministry permit--from the Interior Ministry in every governorate as well as from the director of security. Anyone who wants to stage a demonstration must obtain a permit. In London, the Palestinians and the Ba'thists and the Egyptians staged a demonstration--but they had obtained a permit. Nevertheless, the British police appeared on the scene, stopped the demonstration and assigned everyone to his place; everyone shouted his slogans and got it over with.

In the United States, France, all Europe, demonstrations require a permit. This is democracy. We must not forget another thing. We have now returned to the normal sound situation--no martial law and no extraordinary measures. However, this does not mean some people should exploit this situation. As I told you, democracy can defend itself more violently than can a dictatorship. Why? Democracy is in the interest of the whole people. Dictatorship is one person defending himself. We defend the whole people. We defend the security of the citizens. I am the happiest man because I have heard that Cairo is one of the safest capitals in the world.

There must be no excesses. The past undisciplined acts are over. All this ended with the establishment of democracy. Some persons want to exploit democracy as a way to a lack of discipline. No.

If something happens at one of the universities, every governor is responsible for the university in his governorate. He must issue a statement on the same day an incident happens. We must not conceal the facts from the people.

When demonstrations broke out in Asyut and al-Minyah and nothing was said about them, pictures were taken and sent abroad so that they could say that Egypt was finished, that there was sectarian sedition there and that Egypt had not said anything about these demonstrations. Indeed, nothing was said. Why? Why did we not tell the truth? Why did the governor not issue a statement?

Why, if necessary, can the governor not come to make a statement to the People's Assembly or to his local council? Brothers, we must take this point into consideration when we draw up the local government law. Just as the governor has the right to speak before his local council, he can come to the People's Assembly and submit a report on a certain incident. Constitutionally, this is not wrong. He can come and make a statement and the minister concerned shoulders the constituional responsibility. If it becomes necessary, the governor can come to the People's Assembly and deliver a statement. However, the local council must be aware of everything that happens in the governorate.

The ministers must go to the People's Assembly and tell everything. The governors must go to their local councils and tell everything--concerning political security, food security and everything.

I ask Dr Fu'ad to see to it that the local councils have the same functions as the People's Assembly; that is, that they give confidence to and withdraw confidence from the governor and the directors of agricultural, health and education departments in the governorate. In case confidence is withdrawn from a governor, he will not be transferred to a ministry in Cairo. No, he will immediately leave. However, there must be controls for this in order to insure justice. Just as the minister has an immunity, the governor also has an immunity.

The universities are independent and belong to their governorates. The Higher Council of Universities is in charge of education affairs. However, I want to tell the governors this. There must be no religious or political activity inside theuniversities and schools. I say this directly and clearly. There must be nothing but education. The Higher Council of Universities must also study the question of students who have been in the university for 14, 12, 10 and 8 years. Why? Education is free. Each of these students costs me thousands of pounds. Those who fail twice must leave to give the chance for other students to join. The directors of the universities and the governors are responsible to the people for everything that happens inside the universities.

As I have said, there must be no Islamic groups inside the universities. There must be no Christian groups inside the universities. There must be no political activity inside the universities.

Regrettably, it was the parties which made the students engage in politics, especially the Wafd Party and the Muslim Brotherhood Organization. They taught the students to become gangsters who entered the universities carrying knives. Instead of becoming a doctor, the student would become a gangster.

I say very clearly that no student will continue his education if he behaves like a gangster, because many others deserve to be educated more than he does. We do not want gangsters or kids. Since when do students teach their professors Islam?

The prince of the group would be a little boy. This boy would order some things and ban others in the university and among the students.

What is this state of affairs? Should it also be up to this boy to teach others, condemn others as infidels and decide whether others are faithful to their religion? All these things have been ended. I will also stop the fanatical boys on the Christian side. There will be no leniency with anyone. This, governors, applies not only to the universities. If political propaganda penetrates the mosques, and if mosques or churches are exploited for politics, you will be held responsible. Mosques and churches are only for religious purposes, they are meant to enlighten people about their religious affairs.

However, for political action, there are the parties, the local councils and the People's Assembly--at all political levels. Never, there will be no political action nor exploitation of the pulpit in the mosques or churches for political purposes; never. The governors should not nap, saying: Well, the minister of interior is watching things. No. the minister of interior does not have prime responsibility. You have prime responsibility. I have given all powers to the governorates. Then what is this state of affairs in which we find ourselves?

The Iranian Embassy in London was occupied recently. They interviewed Mrs Thatcher on television. They said to her: The embassy is occupied. The whole world is talking about it and everybody is confused. In all simplicity, Mrs Thatcher answered them: This is the responsibility of Scotland Yard; that is, the police. She did not mention the home secretary. A decision was actually made and the embassy was raided. Men of the special Air Force squad participated in this storming, and they lavished praise on that squad. After the operation, the home secretary made a statement. However, it was Scotland Yard; that is, the London police, which carried out the whole operation.

Therefore, as I have told you, you assume your full responsibilities. Let no one at all tell me that the minister of interior is holding the reins. A governor assumes full responsibility for his governorate concerning politics, food industry, commerce and everything. Without this sense of responsibility, we will be completely unable to build the country or to make headway. There is education and the national line to be pursued in it. Then the needs of society should be determined. In light of these needs, the educational policy is then laid down.

Next comes Al-Kafrawi. Well, you have to deal with housing, construction and reforms. There are no longer ministries of housing and land reclamation, absolutely not, because housing is the concern of the governors. When it comes to land reclamation and the use of unused land well, this is the responsibility of the governor.

Efforts are being focused on the new societies; that is, the new cities, the new societies and the new plan which has been submitted by the party housing committee chairman. Under this plan, the chairman wants to build a city on the road to Al-Fayyum. I want this city to be built in the shortest possible time, because houses will be built in this city and appropriated to newlywed couples. I want this city built in the manner outlined by the party housing committee chairman. Study the plan of this city with him and come up with this project. The newlywed couples do not have to make a downpayment on property. Nor do they have to pay advance rent, as landlords are now asking them to do.

I want them on the new land and in the new societies to become landlords indeed. Furthermore, the state should enable them to become landlords. The major role which is being played by our workers is well known. They are now shouldering the whole process of construction.

All the things which will benefit the workers and allow them to make progress must be achieved. Such things might be universities to look after their cultural affairs, banks to take care of their economic affairs or anything else.

As far as communications are concerned, Sulayman is responsible for them as well as for the whole of transportation. He holds the portfolios of three ministries. In fact, all the projects for which these ministries are responsible must be implemented everywhere. For instance, the Alexandria governor is responsible for the harbor and he also shoulders his responsibility there.

You must formulate and carry out the policy on maritime transportation. All your decisions must be on the national level. You will be responsible for the national policy on transportation, railways, maritime transportation and for finding out how much haulage capacity the country needs to carry goods to and from the country.

Hilmi [as heard] is responsible for the People's Assembly, the party, and sound democratic practice. The health officials in every governorate will be responsible for health affairs in their area. They will be responsible to the governor. If the local council withdraws its confidence from the health director, he cannot appeal to Cairo. He will be turned down. The health minister will draw up the national policy on medical treatment and medicine. One of the aims is to have health insurance for the people within the next 10 years. This year I want to finish with [Minister of Social Insurance] Amal 'Uthman the question of food--that is to say, that no citizen should lack social security or be unable to live in dignity, security and safety. The citizen has a right to this.

Within 10 years every citizen must be covered by medical or health insurance. The problem of medicine is a national one. You must tackle this problem and see how much we consume, what kind of factories we need, and what we need to manufacture.

Mansur Muhammad Mahmud Hasan is responsible for culture and information. He also handles some party activity. There is one important issue coming up in the field of culture and information. The People's Assembly has approved the constitutional amendments. After the people vote on them next Thursday, the press law must be submitted during this assembly term as a new fourth estate. Likewise, as I have said, the taxation law is a matter of social justice and one of the bases of the system, and it must be submitted during the present assembly term, 'Abd ar-Razzaq [deputy prime minister for economic and financial affairs].

Just as there is a higher council for judicial authorities, the cabinet for the executive authority and the People's Assembly for the legislative authority, so the Higher Press Council will represent the press estate. Let us put it in black and white. The union is just a club, like the Judges Club. Let us be clear. Together with the press law, a law on reregistration in the journalists union must be submitted. It is impossible to have a state authority with certain of its members abroad vilifying and betraying their country. There should be reregistration in the union.

The owner of the press in Egypt will be the Family Council or the Consultative [Ash-Shura] Council, after it is endorsed by the people on Monday. There is some ambiguity about the public sector. Today I asked Hilal and 'Abd ar-Razzaq to make it clear to the people what the public sector is, what companies are in it, how much profit of loss they make, how things are going, and who owns the capital. Regrettably, the public sector is working as if it had no owner. The controlling company, which we spoke about, will be formed, and it will be the owner of the public sector.

But the real owners of the public sector are the people. Reports should be presented to them minute by minute on every movement. The controlling company will own the capital. 'Abd ar-Razzaq has devised this plan and he has told me about it.

We have the same case in the press. The owner of the press is the Consultative Council or the Family Council. It delegates its powers to the Higher Press Council, which supervises the dignity of the profession, the code of ethics. It should be clear. This must be presented to the People's Assembly before the end of this term. Culture must surge forward with the people who have experience in this cultural field. We must not depend on the government. We must depend on the people's efforts.

Yes, the electricity. The people complain about the prices. This must be corrected straightaway. Electricity is not the governorate's responsibility; it is the responsibility of every governor. But for the national plan, our needs, production, new cities, and energy as such--the energy committee under the chairmanship of Hilal, which I hope will meet twice a year at least, must give a half-yearly report to Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din on energy in Egypt and a forecast of our needs in the coming 20 years until the year 2000. All our planning should be until the year 2000: It should include how much atomic energy we will be producing and how much we need, how many thermal units we will be producing and how many we need, what our oil consumption will be and how much we will need by the year 2000, and so on.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali is for foreign affairs. All of us know that Kamal does not need any recommendation from me for his operation. He is actually undertaking it. He began to do the job before we described it to him. It is the negotiations process with Israel on the second part of the Camp David [agreement]--full autonomy for the Palestinians.

Kamal has already undertaken this task. Even in the normalization of relations we appointed him as head of the normalization committee when he was defense minister. He is handling the whole matter. Our policy and course are clear. We will repeat it before the expanded council and our people: We are not speaking and will not speak for the Palestinians. We want to lift the suffering of the Palestinians from the Israeli occupation. At Camp David, Israel signed [agreement] to end this as soon as autonomy was established.
We want the Palestinians to choose their representatives under autonomy and to take the responsibility of their country. We will not speak for the Palestinians, their state or anything; never. They alone will speak for themselves. Our stand on
Jerusalem is clear: All that has been done on Arab Jerusalem is null and void; Jerusalem is part of the West Bank; the settlements are null and void. We said this very cleary but not in closed chambers, as our Arab brothers are doing. I said it in the middle of the Knesset, and I am now saying it before the entire world. This is our stand. Autonomy must be full.

Fikri Makram 'Ubayd comes next. His sector is the process of the People's Assembly and the party as well. This process, as I have told you, is a challenge. I say: Either we succeed as a party in the first democratic battle of sound democratic pratice or we do not. Should we not succeed, then the national party is finished. If we succeed, then we have laid the foundation for the new democratic practice and for its sound concept. Egypt will be built and Egypt will stand on its feet. We shall achieve prosperity and a standard of living like the prosperity and standard of living of any European people we hear about. All this is the dream.

Nabawi Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il comes next. He is in charge of the internal process--I mean the services sector. This includes all the services ministries. I want Nabawi to give sufficient help to the directors of security in all the governorates so that he, they, and the governors can carry out their duties in the security process.

This is the responsibility of the governor and not that of the Interior Ministry. As I have said: When anything happens I want a statement issued by the governorate. It should state that such and such a thing has happened, and I want the governor to say that he has done such and such a thing. If the governor needs any information or anything else, the interior minister is available. The governors should send for and get any information or additional forces from him. I want to attain what we hear about in America and elsewhere: the governor is responsible, and when something happens, especially in times of emergencies and the governor needs something, he sends for the governorate's national guard and does not resort to the central interior minister or to the army, no, but to internal security.

You have the interior minister and he has central security. He can provide you with what you want and place all facilities at your disposal in order that you may be responsible for security in your governorates. None must go over the governor's head and try and approach the interior minister in pursuit of anything. It is not the concern of the interior minister if somebody misbehaves in a mosque or in a church or if a demonstration is staged in a street. This is the concern of the governor and his director of security. Let us be clear on this.

Moreover, he has the other services--health and education and so on. They will be devoting their time to the national line in each service sector here. As I have told you, the sectors' overseers will meet at least once a week so that we may learn about the teamwork and so that none may act as a dictator within his area or act solely in a country estate and we find later that nothing has been achieved. No, the efforts must be collective.

[Lt Gen] Ahmad Badawi is responsible for the Armed Forces. He is called upon to maintain the Armed Forces in a state of readiness at any time to defend the country with the most modern weapons and equipment of the age. This is his responsibility in time of peace just as in time of war. We add to it a new responsibility. As of this year, the Armed Forces must begin to produce their food. You should divert some groups in this direction, and begin food security projects for the Armed Forces. You must gradually lift the burden of your food security from the country. Just as every governorate will be lifting the burden, you also must life this responsibility.

As I said, the country wants its Armed Forces to always be maintained up to the best standard of training and equipment to defend Egypt. Thank God, after the remaining 20 percent of Sinai which will be returned in April 1982 or before that date, we will have our land. Our sovereignty will be in our hands. Our decision will be in our hands--from today, yesterday, tomorrow and after the 20 percent is returned. The Armed Forces must be ready to defend the country.

In addition to their food security, the Armed Forces should also try to participate with the state in solving the national problems in the rebuilding phase. You must do that in coordination between you and the other ministers.

Amal 'Abd ar-Rahim 'Uthman is responsible for insurance. The efforts exerted in the field of insurance thus far have undoubtedly been splendid. I implore God to allow us to celebrate this year the spread of the insurance umbrella to every male and female citizen in Egypt. This is a basic part of the philosophy of the system. This will provide security and safety for the citizen during old age, illness, disability or death.

Butrus Ghali at the Foreign Ministry with Kamal will continue the process which he began when he assumed office. He began this process with me on the day of the initiative in 1977. He has continued until today.

We want the Foreign Ministry to be an expression of our reality. We do not want it to be of the pattern of the people of distinction and of the realm of appearances. No, Moreover, we are not a rich enough state to continue present allocations to the diplomatic corps. I want you to reconsider the question of reducing the number of embassies, Kamal, and to have ambassadors accredited to more than one country. They will be nonresident ambassadors in some countries and resident ambassadors in one country. We are in dire need of saving. The concept of the people of distinction must vanish at the Foreign Ministry.

Dawud is responsible for agriculture. I have spoken about him. Muhammad 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah is responsible for irrigation. As I told you, Samahah, we must change the system of irrigation in the next 20 years. Irrigation by flooding has spoiled the land, making it lose 10, 11 or 12 percent of its production capacity. You can conduct tests from now until the end of the 1980's. With the beginning of the 1990's, or earlier even, God willing, you must have a plan on developing irrigation in Egypt which would enable me to save at least half the water which is being wasted in the old lands because of the flooding irrigation, in order that it may be used in the irrigation of the new land, God willing.

The irrigation engineer is now the director of irrigation in the province. We will not act as the British inspector of old times who was preoccupied with his own importance.

Governors, your director of irrigation is responsible to you. Should he fail to obey you, refer him to the local council. Should the local council withdraw its confidence from the said director, then his excellency will be expelled. The era when such an official could sit aloof and unapproachable in his office has ended. The time when such an official could decree who would talk with the minister and who would not has passed away, because the people are the interested party as far as irrigation is concerned, and these problems should be solved there in the governorates.

As far as tourism and aviation are concerned, we should improve our performance, because the tourists have been complaining. All right, Jammal an-Nazir, why are the tourists complaining? This should not have happened while you were there.

As I just said to 'Abd ar-Razzaq, I want the investor to refer to one department only--to the deputy minister specializing in investments. I would do the same as far as aviation and tourism are concerned; I want aviation and tourism to yield revenues for our country, and I want you to join forces with all your brothers in teamwork. [last word in English]

As far as justice is concerned, Anwar 'Abd al-Fattah Abu Sihli, we want quick, not slow, justice processes. For example, supply operations require state security courts. The trials must not take 2 years to issue a verdict. In supply cases and according to the new punishments, a verdict must not take more than a month at most. I want departments linked to the Special Courts regarding the above and regarding any other topic. I want departments linked to the Code of Ethics Courts, which will be in line with all the country's organizations, that is, a judicial code of ethics committee composed of judges in accordance with what is written in the judicial law, not in any other source. Why? Nowadays every human being is responsible to the people. We venerate and sanctify our judical system. Our judges know this fact full well. This position has become the only one in Egypt with bears the title of excellency. Thus, the Egyptian judicary bears a high-ranking title. There is no room for emotional acts that will cancel its sanctity or its sublime status. The judiciary is thus able to face such a situation, as I said, by means of an internal code of ethics committee.

Taha [minister of industry] has his industry linked with Hilal [deputy prime minister for production and oil affairs]. I would like to know--and the whole country would like to know--what about the public sector? We would like to know where the public sector stands. Where are its companies, what are its codes and what point has it reached? We want to know the precise answers.

Next, price hiking must be tackled with extreme caution. Nothing must be overlooked. Naturally, an increase of the prices of popular commodities should be rejected. But if this applies to items which are purchased by the rich, then by all means. If this applies to the rich, charge them accordingly, but do not apply this to the popular commodities. However, even when it comes to increasing prices for items purchased by the rich, you must announce these increases in advance at the People's Assembly and at the party, so that the people will know.

Fertilizer is our future. It seems to me that our plan did not provide for the new land. I want [a plan] from now until 2000, God willing. I won't be alive and neither will many of us. However, we must make provisions for those who follow us. However, I am afraid the plan did not provide for fertilizer for the next 20 years. You must provide for cement. We want to be self-sufficient in fertilizer and cement. But this seems to apply only to the short term, because our consumption of these two items is growing. I want [our production] to outstrip our consumption.

As for [the minister of] supplies: You have a very very big problem. May God be with you. I am referring to bread, prices, meat and a million other things.

You must draw up two plans, Nuh [minister of supply and internal trade]: A short-range plan and a long-range one. The short-term plan should deal with the next 2 months, that is: until 1 Ramadan.

On 1 Ramadan, God willing, the long-range plan should come into effect. I won't ask you for anything until 1 Ramadan. I will let the people ask you at the People's Assembly. But 1 Ramadan will be my appointment with you: [you should account for] the loaf of bread, the prices, the people's commodities, the basic commodities.

Dr Zakariya al-Barri is responsible for the Awqaf. The religious call process requires full revision. Were the mosques established so that some opportunists could exploit them for political purposes? No. The same applies to the churches. Regarding the enlightenment of the people, isn't it a comedy that the amir of the group, a young boy of 15, should say who is faithful and who is infidel? Isn't it a comedy that when the eminent Imam Adh-Dhahabi was attacked, a young boy came out to say that he was an infidel? The sectarian sedition requires that the people be enlightened about the affairs of their religion. This enlightment must be accounted for. If the mosque preachers and officials do not carry out their duty, then they must be dismissed. Why? Because it is our duty to enlighten. We shall most severely deal with the boy who does not want to know the reality of religions. We will punish him according to his crime. However, we must first simplify religion and make it clear to them so that they may have no excuses. Three-quarters of the misled children in the Islamic groups are being misled by those who give them incomplete facts. Explain religion to youths and the generations by simple, clear and specific concepts. We must take to task anyone who errs after this.

We are passing through a stage which does not tolerate compromise solutions at all.

What remains for me to speak about is war production, which comes under the jurisdication of the defense minister. Our policy remains that we must have military industries which should also help the civilian industries. The war production minister should sit with you on the production committee, Hilal. This is necessary because the military industries are not separated from the country. No, both industry and military industry are the property of the country. Coordination and dealings between the two should be complete and they should be integrated.

Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din will represent me at the People's Assembly to face the constitutional responsibility instead of me because the presidency system dictates this. In the United States, for example, the president goes to congress only once to deliver the annual speech. The ministers there do not have a prime minister, but we have such a post. The government here is responsible to the parliament. Such a responsiblity does not exist in the presidency system in the United States. We differ in this, and this is why Dr Fu'ad will coordinate the work of all the groups I spoke about. Regarding local government, he will deal directly with the governors--not to give them directions regarding problems of the governorate, but to give them national directions. As for the governorate, I repeat for the hundredth time that the responsibility for its land and for its sky falls on the governor. But they will all be tied with the state through Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. He will face the constitutional responsibility at the People's Assembly. The cooperation of all of you, ministers and governors, with him is vital and basic. His power in his constitutional responsibility is equal to the responsibility of the prime minister. Is this clear? Vice President Husni Mubarak is the deputy of the president of the republic. When he attends a meeting that is also attended by Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, the vice president will head the meeting according to our succession of power system because he is the deputy president of the republic--that is, the second strong man in the country. Therefore, when the vice president attends any meeting at any level, he will head it automatically. We do the same at the People's Assembly when the deputy speaker automatically heads any committee he sits on.

The same will apply to the plenary cabinet meeting. If the vice president is present at a minicabinet meeting, he will automatically preside over the meeting and he will be assisted by Fu'ad.

The power succession system is clear here. The vice president is not only the deputy president of the republic, he is also the secretary general of the party. What is serious about the situation is that we either build a part and stand on our feet and build a state--or we do not build a part or let it become lax and thereby defeat the process of sound democratic practice. The country would then be exposed to the winds. Whatever the executive power may do without a people organized in a party and without a people applying sound democratic practices, the structure will never be established.

The vice president has the responsibility of the party's secretary general, and when he attends your meetings, he will automatically preside over them. The party and the state have become one today, not the way it was in the past when under the [Arab] Socialist Union, the country was governed by the party's higher executive committee or the centers of power. No, I am giving power to the governors and not to the ministers only. The governor has the power of the president of the republic in his own governorate. The governor has political and executive responsibilities in his governorate.

Politically, he is the number one official in the party in his own province. As for the executive responsibility, he is the number one official responsible for the executive power or the head of the executive power in his governorate.

I implore God to grant you success and that the experiment be successful. I will meet with you, God willing, whenever circumstances permit. There might be or we might see mistakes in this experiment. Let us not be angry or become afraid. We will rectify the mistakes. The target is the people--their security, safety, prosperity and future. I thank God that as one of the developing states, ours has all the prerequisites of the respectable and genuine states. We have full democracy, security, safety, supremacy of the law, clear powers and clear state institutions. The only thing that remains to be done is that we work together for the sake of our people. Our people have given us much. Whatever we do, we will not be able to fully pay back our noble, firm and prudent people who have endured much. The suffering must end, and we must lay the foundations, God willing, of the strong structure which will never be shaken.

May God give you success and thank you.

REPUBLICAN DECREES ISSUED ON GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Cabinet Secretary General

NC151229 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--A Republican Decree has been issued appointing Counsellor 'Adil Mahmud 'Abd al-Baqi secretary general of the Cabinet. He was assistant secretary general for legislative affairs in the Cabinet.

Another Republican Decree has been issued transferring 'Ali Fawzi Yunis to the Secretariat General of Local Government. He was secretary general of the Cabinet.

Army Chief of Staff

NC151230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1223 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a Republican Decree appointing Staff Maj Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah armed forces chief of staff. His excellency also issued a Republican Decree promoting Abu Ghazalah to the rank of lieutenant general.

Head of TV Sector

NC151023 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0920 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--A Republican Decree has been issued appointing Mrs Himmat Mustafa head of the television sector.

Another Republican Decree has been issued appointing Mrs Tamadir Tawfiq adviser to the chairman of the Radio and Television Union.

Youths, Sports Council Chairman

NC151220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 May--President Anwar as-Sadat has issued a Republican Decree appointing Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan Muhammad chairman of the Higher Council for Youths and Sports.

IRAQ PROTESTS IRANIAN SEIZURE OF DIPLOMATIC POUCH

JN192014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May--The authorities of the racist Persian regime perpetrated a flagrant breach of diplomatic laws and norms when they seized the contents of the political mail of the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran. The Iraqi Foreign Ministry issued a statement this evening:

The racist Persian regime perpetrated a new aggression against the sanctity of the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran, thus violating all the rules of international law, particularly the provisions of the Vienna agreement of 1961 on diplomatic relations, when in 19 May the official Iranian authorities seized the diplomatic mail pouch of the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran as it was being taken to the plane. The pouch was opened and some of its contents were stolen, while the rest was photographed.

The statement added: The authorities of the racist Persian regime detained the Iraqi diplomat who was taking the diplomatic mail pouch to the plane. They also seized the embassy car and its driver, thus violating the rules of international law, which ban the detention of diplomatic envoys and enjoin the host country to treaty them with respect that is commensurate with their status and representative capacity, to provide protection for them and to facilitate the mission to which they are accredited.

The Foreign Ministry summoned the Iranian charge d'affaires in Baghdad tonight and gave him a memorandum containing the Iraqi Government's strong protest against the serious violations that the racist Persian regime is perpetrating against the diplomatic immunity of the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran and its staff. The memo held the Iranian Government responsible for the serious violations it perpetrated against the sanctity and immunity of the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran and its staff.

IRANIAN ATTACKS ON IRAQI OFFICES IN BEIRUT REPORTED

JN191122 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Beirut, 19 May--Yesterday evening some hireling elements exploded the office of the Iraqi Land Transport Company in Beirut. The explosion caused material damage in the building where the office lies and in some nearby apartments. However, no lives were lost.

This operation is part of the attacks waged by the racist Persian regime and its hirelings on Iraqi offices and institutions outside Iraq, attacks which have been utterly denounced by Arab and international public opinion. Last month, the Iranian regime's agents exploded the offices of the Iraqi Airlines, the trade center and the INA in Beirut.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENOUNCES 'ISRAELI ATTACKS'

NC191825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Defense Minister Joseph Skaf has said that the attacks and destruction that are taking place in the south are an Arab and international responsibility.

Replying to a question, he said: The recurring Israeli attacks on south Lebanon reaffirm that Israel does not respect UN resolutions and disdains the most basic human rights. The attacks are aimed at peaceful villages and towns and in many cases the victims of these attacks are women, old people and children. This time, the targets of the Israeli artillery have been churches, mosques and populated areas. Therefore, we consider the attacks and destruction that are taking place in the south today to be an Arab and international responsibility. All the world is responsible for what Lebanon is exposed to, particularly southern Lebanon. He added: The states that can exert pressure on Israel to halt its attacks should work to put an end to the Lebanese tragedy.

VOP: ISRAEL, HADDAD PREPARING LARGE-SCALE ATTACK

NC191655 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] Reports from southern Lebanon today stated that the Zionist-isolationist enemy is setting the stage for a large-scale attack in the area. The reports add that this attack will be launched from within the occupied border zone.

The reports also affirm that the Zionist forces have continued to reinforce their positions within the occupied area of the border zone.

VOICE OF HOPE: HADDAD'S FORCES BLOW UP UN RADIO SET

NC200746 Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Yesterday the Free Lebanese Command discussed the accusations that the Free Lebanese Forces blew up the radio set of a UN observer post near Marwahin. The UN forces complained that a number of Free Lebanese Forces elements entered the post and blew up the radio set.

Investigation revealed that the Rumaysh sector command ordered this operation. Investigation also revealed that one of the officers of the observer post in Marwahin, Major (Robinson) from New Zealand, had insulted Commander of Free Lebanon Major Haddad by calling him a pig. Major (Robinson) also praised the Palestinians and the occupying Syrian forces, expressing hope they will soon get rid of Major Haddad.

Investigation also revealed that the UN officers had used the second floor of the UN observer post for spying on Free Lebanon, thus violating an agreement reached between the Free Lebanese forces and the UN Emergency Forces.

Major Haddad yesterday called for the transfer of Major (Robinson) from Free Lebanon because he would no longer be able to be responsible for his safety or provide protection to him.

Meanwhile, Major Haddad said that he will hold a press conference and furnish proof that some UN officers, especially the UN observer officers, are spies. Major Haddad added that he has in his possession the diary of a U.S. naval officer who was spying for the U.S. authorities, in addition to other proof.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD ADDRESSES WFTU CONFERENCE IN DAMASCUS

JN190557 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 19 May 80

[Text of 19 May speech by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the WFTU conference in support of the Syrian Arab people held in Damascus]

[Excerpts] Brothers and friends, dear guests. All along our modern militant history here in Syria, we and the working classes in the Arab homeland and the world have been comrades in a long march. We have the same objectives and aspirations. We are linked by a common struggle against a common enemy. Workers everywhere are always in the vanguard of those struggling against imperialism and all the forces which are allied to it or which claim to be its agents. Workers are against Zionism, racial discrim nation, oppression and exploitation. They are for freedom, progress, socialism and peace in the true sense of the word land for work to achieve mankind's happiness.

The Revolution Command responded to the resolutions our popular organizations adopted at extraordinary sessions they had held. These resolutions called on the popular organizations to take their place in the confrontation of reaction. These popular organizations formed armed factions which are now carrying a big role in confronting reactionary moves and in dealing blows to this reaction every time its elements try to raise their heads. [applause] That's why Israel and the United States will not benefit anything from their agents and why we shall throw these agents into the dustbins of history. [applause] After we throw these reactionary agents into the dustbins of history, the United States will not take care of them. It will not even give them a place for a tomb. [applause]

We have achieved a large step a few days ago when the law on agricultural property was issued. This law reduces the ceiling of agricultural property to enable more peasants to own land which they will exploit to raise their standard of living and thus contribute to national production.

Behind the Israeli aggressive stand there is a more hostile stand by U.S. imperialism which forbids what is right to others and permits what is wrong for itself. U.S. imperialism believes that by pouring weapons on Israel, despite the latter's insistence on continuing the aggression, it will be doing a good action that serves peace. The United States considers our efforts to remove the aggression from our territories and our people as an action that is hostile to peace. U.S. imperialism, which has given itself permission to bombard the territories of the Vietnamese people and Cambodia, to impose a siege on Cuba and to conspire against many peoples in the world, bans the Palestinian Arab people to exercise their legitimate right of confronting the aggressors who are occupying their homeland. U.S. imperialism even disavows what it preaches. It supports human rights when it wants to do so and when this serves its policies and objectives. It blindly ignores human rights when it wants and when this serves its policies and objectives. The United States views human rights differently in various places. It creates a clamor for one agent who has allied himself to the United States or to world Zionism, while it remains silent and shuts its ears when the interests of an entire people are destroyed or when a people are expelled and forced out of their homeland. The United States refuses to let Palestinians go back to their homeland. If you ask U.S. imperialism why does it object to the establishment of a Palestinian state on the Palestinian soil, you will find no answer except that this objective is in harmony with Israel's greed for expansion. If you ask the United States why it remains silent on Israel's usurpation of Arab Jerusalem, the answer will also be a silence in complicity with Israel's aggression. The same answer will be given if it is asked why it remains silent when Israel continues to build settlements on occupied Arab territories. Despite all this, the U.S. Government claims that it works for a just and comprehensive peace.

BA'TH, AKEL PARTIES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

JN181801 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] A joint statement was issued in Damascus today on the talks which a Ba'th Party delegation held in Cyprus with a delegation of the Cypriot Akel Party Central Committee. The statement said that the two delegations discussed the situation in the Middle East and the grave situation that resulted from the Camp David accords and the separate agreements between As-Sadat's regime and Israel under the aegis of U.S. imperialism.

The two delegations condemned these treasonous agreements and the new conspiracies and aggressions against the Arab nation and the heroic Palestinian people, particularly regarding the so-called self-rule conspiracy, the annexation of Jerusalem and the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. The two delegations also condemned the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary aggression against Lebanon. They expressed their absolute solidarity with the pan-Arab and nationalist progressive forces in Lebanon which are defending Lebanon's unity.

The two delegations reaffirmed their two parties' total support for a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem based on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's just national rights, under the leadership of the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--as well as the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the soil of Palestine. The two delegations expressed their total support for the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in which Syria is performing a leading role.

The Ba'th Party delegation expressed its full support for the Cypriot people's struggle and the struggle of the Akel Party for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem based on the UN resolutions and the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas agreements for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus; a demilitarized and nonaligned Cyprus; and the complete withdrawal of foreign armies from Cyprus.

The Akel Party delegation reaffirmed its full support for the struggle of the Syrian people and government to liberate the occupied Arab territories and their just struggle against Zionism, imperialism and local reaction, taking into consideration that the Palestinian problem is the core of the struggle. The two delegations condemned the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots to destroy the achievements of the revolution and divide Arab resistance.

The two delegations expressed their support for the Iranian Revolution and condemned the U.S. act of aggression and the threats to launch an aggression against Iran. The two delegations expressed their full support for the people of Afghanistan and condemned the unjust imperialist campaign against Afghanistan. They expressed their support for the Soviet aid to Afghanistan.

The two delegations expressed their two parties' support for peoples in the world struggling for peace, freedom, democracy and social development. They expressed high appreciation for the support which the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, are extending to all struggling nations.

The two delegations agreed to strengthen and consolidate relations between them in the service of the liberation struggle of their two peoples and in the service of international detente and peace for all peoples in the world. The Ba'th Party delegation, headed by Comrade Dr Wahib Tannus, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and head of the higher education office, returned to Damascus following a 5-day visit to Cyprus.

AL-KASM MEETS WITH JORDANIAN INFORMATION MINISTER

JN181651 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm today received Jordanian Information Minister Dr Sa'id at-Tal. The meeting was attended by Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus Husayn Hamami. At the meeting a review was held on the results of the information talks being held by the guest minister in Syria. All matters pertaining to the relations between Syria and Jordan were also reviewed.

Comments on Meeting

JN182100 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Jordanian Information Minister Dr Sa'd at-Tal has said that he sensed Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm's desire to strengthen fraternal relations between Syria and Jordan, increasing cooperation in particular and strengthening Arab relations in general.

In a statement to the JNA correspondent in Damascus, Dr at-Tal expressed his happiness over meeting with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Kalim Khaddam. He explained to Khaddam Jordan's firm stand on supporting and preserving Arab cooperation and the importance of a cohesive Arab front.

He said that he, Dr al-Kasm and Khaddam reviewed bilateral relations and the developments in the Arab situation. He concluded by saying that his meetings with senior Syrian officials were fruitful and positive. He sensed the Syrian officials' true desire to enhance the joint Jordanian-Syrian march and the one Arab march.

Information Minister's Speech

JN191628 Amman JNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Damascus, 19 May--Information Minister Dr Sa'id at-Tal has stated that Jordan and Syria form a genuine progressive bastion for the Arab nation, a bastion that protects not only Amman and Damascus but also Baghdad, Kuwait, Riyadh, holy Mecca and Medina.

At-Tal affirmed that the pan-Arab responsibility is a grave one, requiring further cooperation, solidarity and coordination in order to guarantee the achievement of the Arab nation's great aspirations.

During a reception hosted last night by Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus Husayn Hammami, Dr at-Tal said: We in Jordan believe in Arab solidarity, a belief proceeding from the premise that our Jordanian people are an indivisible part of the Arab homeland.

The information minister added: The Zionist enemy is aware of this truth and of the fact that the achievement of Arab solidarity and unity would prove destructive to the Zionist entity, which is the reason why this enemy is exerting great efforts to weaken our solidarity and to undermine its foundations, on both the regional and pan-Arab levels. At-Tal affirmed that Jordan believes that strengthening solidarity and entrenching it on the regional and pan-Arab levels requires awareness, wisdom and logic. At-Tal added that Jordan believes that there should be no dispute inside any Arab state and that should such a dispute take place, it must be secondary and peripheral to the fateful confrontation with the enemy and must be circumvented.

At-Tal said that Jordan also believes that there should be no dispute between one Arab state and another and that should such a dispute occur, it must not be allowed to reach the level of a primary dispute, since the interest of the nation and the homeland requires pan-Arab solidarity and cooperation. At-Tal added that dialogue, based on logic and on adherence to the principle of national and pan-Arab solidarity, should be sufficient to deal with these issues.

The Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad made a speech in reply in which he thanked At-Tal, whose speech reflects pan-Arab hopes and aspirations and expresses sincere Arab sentiment. Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad affirmed the depth of the historical ties linking the two fraternal states, Syria and Jordan. Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad called for further unity and solidarity, until the Arab nation achieves its pan-Arab goal of unity and liberates the Arab territories from the hands of the Zionist usurpers.

SYRIAN-SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY TALKS BEGIN 17 MAY

JN180626 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The Syrian parliamentary side led by Muhammad 'Adil Jamus, People's Assembly deputy speaker, and the Soviet parliamentary side under Antanas Stasevich Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium [title as heard] held their first round of talks in Damascus this evening. During the session, the two sides reviewed the existing parliamentary relations between the two friendly countries and the roles being played by the People's Assembly and the USSR Supreme Soviet in promoting these relations.

The two sides also reviewed the events through which the world is passing, particularly those in the Middle East, which constitutes the most serious hotbed around the world. They also discussed the aggressive role being played by the United States and Israel against the Arab people, and their attempts to implement the self-rule plot within the context of the Camp David plot. The two sides discussed Israel's continued attempts to spread its hegemony on the occupied Arab territories. The Syrian and Soviet sides discussed adequate ways to expose these aggressive practices and ways to coordinate their bilateral stands during international meetings and conferences. A program has been drawn up to enable the guest delegation to get acquainted with Syria's accomplishments.

Visits Arab Parliamentary Union

JN190756 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] In Damascus, the Supreme Soviet Presidium's delegation under Comrade Antanas Barkauskas visited the headquarters of the Arab Parliamentary Union this evening. The delegation was met by Dr Husam al-Khatib, assistant secretary general of the Arab Parliamentary Union. Al-Khatib briefed the guest delegation on the union's establishment, objectives and responsibilities in strengthening the Arab democratic experience and the coordinating work among the Arab parliaments on the international level, especially during the meetings of the International Parliamentary Federation. The assistant secretary general pointed out to the visiting delegation that the union was established in Damascus through an initiative by the Arab Syrian People's Assembly. The union chose Damascus as its headquarters in appreciation of both this initiative and of the sacrifices made by Syria for the sake of Arab freedom and unity and for the sake of resisting imperialism in the Arab homeland.

Al-Khatib also pointed out that the Arab parliaments, in response to the will of the Arab peoples everywhere, adopt a national policy based on struggle and hostility to colonialism and imperialism. The policy is also based on continuation of struggle for the sake of the issues of Arab unity and freedom. The union is determined to continue the struggle to restore the rights of the Palestinian people and establish the independent Palestine state on Palestinian soil.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Antanas Barkauskas, talked about the delegation's interest in the experience of the Arab Parliamentary Union and expressed USSR support for the Arab people's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism. He also expressed his understanding of the Arab parliament's determination to support the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people, represented by the PLO, which aims at regaining their usurped rights, insuring the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory, establishing the independent Palestine state and resisting the Camp David conspiracy.

The head of the Soviet delegation expressed his deep thanks to the Syrian People's Assembly for enabling the delegation to visit Syria and learn about the life and struggle of the Arab people.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS CLASHES IN SYRIAN TOWNS

NC191800 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Some sources have reported that explosions have occurred at the faculty of economic sciences at Aleppo University and that clashes have taken place in Idlib and (?Halta).

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI: EXPELLED AMERICANS HAD TERRORIST CONNECTIONS

LD191334 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The brother commander has affirmed that now the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah rule themselves by themselves and that their relations with other peoples must be a direct popular one through the people's bureaus and not through traditional governmental embassies.

In an interview with the U.S. ABC television network, the brother commander said that members of the Libyan people's bureaus are unlike members of the diplomatic missions. They are free citizens and most of them are Libyan students studying in the countries where the bureaus are. These students have marched on the embassies and turned them into people's bureaus and imposed the will of the masses.

We, in Libya, no longer deal with diplomatic matters in the traditional manner, he said. We have popular conferences which have authority. Abroad, we have people's bureaus which are considered as links between the popular conferences and the other peoples of the world. There is also a people's bureau which is responsible for the people's bureaus abroad. That bureau is, in turn, responsible to the popular conferences.

The brother referred to the message sent by the brother secretary of the Foreign Liaison Office to President Carter, in which he told him that the secretary of the Foreign Liaison Office was authorized by the popular conferences to be in charge of the people's bureaus abroad.

The brother commander affirmed that those opposed to the people's authority and who have absconded abroad have been collaborating with the intelligence media of foreign countries such as those of the Egyptian regime, Israel and the United States. The Libyan people have repeatedly pardoned them and have given them numerous opportunities to return home. But they have allied themselves with the enemies abroad. Thus, the revolutionary committees decided to liquidate them.

He said that the battle is being waged between the people and their enemies. He pointed out that responsibility for this battle rests with the revolutionary committees which have taken the decision and the people's bureaus have nothing to do with the matter.

Asked about the expulsion of some Americans from Libya, the commander pointed out that the popular committees of justice and the popular security quarters have established that these people belong to the intelligence media and have connections with some terrorist organizations.

The full text of the interview will be broadcast during our radio and television transmissions in English and French later today.

'TRADITIONAL' DIPLOMACY IS A THING OF THE PAST

LD191555 Tripoli AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 12 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Traditional Diplomacy On Scrap Heap of History"]

[Excerpts] In implementation of the third session of the revolutionary committees' meeting, a march will be staged on Monday to take over 10 [Libyan] Embassies in 10 different countries as a means of consolidating relations between the Libyan Arab people and the world peoples and ending the traditional relations inherited from the era of dictatorship, tyranny and domination in international relations.

The history of embassies is the history of colonialism. The "high commissioner" is the messenger of dictatorship from one country to another. Since the Jamahiriyah is eliminating all means of domination and arbitrary rule in society, it also rejects domination, guardianship and proxy in international relations. Indeed, it is working to establish equal and direct relations between peoples and not governments.

What is happening here in the Jamahiriyah is genuine democracy, because there can be no democracy without people's congresses and the establishment of revolutionary committees everywhere. What the Libyan Arab people have achieved in relation to the world peoples is similar to winning a race; once it is determined who is the winner, the race is over. Therefore, issues of democracy have been resolved, and there is no longer any reason for further search.

The United States, which is ruled by unjust domestic laws, where the capitalists exploit the workers in heavy, mechanical production, where man is exploited like a machine, and where the citizen is bought and sold in election campaigns--that United States is committing injustice on the international level and seeking to dominate. Its police and intelligence organs and its monopolist companies play with other peoples' destinies. Its embassies have turned into espionage dens. Its ambassadors play the role of high commissioners who dictate orders to clients of the United States, which despises the peoples. The United States does not hesitate to exterminate peoples if they try to resist, as has happened in Kampuchea, Vietnam and Latin America. These barbaric actions are the fruits of the philosophy of ruling and governing. It can only produce war, conspiracies and international terror.

By escalating popular action in these embassies and turning them into people's bureaus we aim to build a bridge for our masses to meet the world masses without middlemen or representatives, in order to establish good relations and strong ties.

HUNGARY'S SZEKER MAKES ARRIVAL STATEMENT

LD191440 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Gyula Szeker, deputy premier of the Hungarian republic has praised the role the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is playing in the struggle against imperialism and in support of the causes of freedom in the world and the realization of Arab unity. He was speaking on his arrival at the Tripoli international airport this morning on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He expressed his country's desire to develop bilateral cooperation and to contribute to the implementation of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah development plans.

Meeting With Economy Secretary

LD200930 Tripoli JANA in English 0854 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Tripoli, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The secretary of the general people's committee for economy held a meeting with Mr. Gyula Szeker the Hungarian deputy prime minister and the accompanied delegation in Tripoli today, during which they have discussed the two countries' relations and the means of promoting them.

BEGIN REPLIES TO AS-SADAT; NO RESUMPTION DATE SET

TA191612 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] This evening Prime Minister Menahem Begin formulated his reply to President as-Sadat's message. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports that Begin does not suggest a date for resuming the autonomy talks, but replies to As-Sadat's claims referring--in the prime minister's opinion--to Israeli positions which have been known for a long time.

Political circles in Jerusalem estimate that Egypt is now expecting the United States to take the initiative for resuming the negotiations and to give momentum to the talks in the future by means of new proposals.

BEGIN BRIEFS KNESSET FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SECURITY COMMITTEE

TA191216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] In his briefing to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, the prime minister repeated that Israel insists that the date for the resumption of the autonomy negotiations be set after consultations and agreement with it. Mr Begin reported to the members of the committee on the messages he had received from the U.S. and Egyptian presidents.

Likud MK Avraham Katz demanded that more than a report be made, but that the Cabinet rather present the various political alternatives open to it. MK Shim'on Peres repeated his proposal to invite King Husayn to join the negotiations to try to reach an interim agreement with him.

BURG SENDS MESSAGE TO 'ALI EXPLAINING 'RIGHT TO SETTLE'

TA191519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] In a message to Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister Burg explains Israel's right to settle everywhere in Eretz Yisra'el. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that this message comes in reply to a message General 'Ali sent at the end of the last round of talks in Herzliyya. In his message the Egyptian minister wrote that the settlements were illegal. Therefore, the head of the Israeli team decided to explain Israel's policy on this issue. Dr Burg based his remarks on arguments from international law.

MA'ARIV COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN POSITION

TA191200 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 May 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Is Egypt Allowed To?"]

[Text] One of the Egyptian pretexts for suspending the autonomy talks is that last week the Knesset voted in favor of the first reading of Ge'ula Kohen's private draft proposal intended to reaffirm Jerusalem's status as the eternal capital of the state of Israel. Cairo is now counting this act as one of the obstacles Israel has set on the negotiations road.

Indeed, there is apparently no limit to Egypt's insolence. Ms Kohen's proposal came as a direct reaction to the resolution passed by the Egyptian People's Assembly on 1 April at the initiative of the government of Egypt, which says that Egypt has commitments to the Arab character of East Jerusalem and it regards it as an inseparable part of the West Bank and as the capital of the autonomy which is to be established.

That resolution aroused dissatisfaction in Jerusalem and political sources noted that it did not bring peace any nearer and could cause the autonomy talks to fail. However, nobody in Jerusalem thought that such a unilateral resolution could be sufficient to justify suspending the talks; after expressing its dissatisfaction, Israel continued with the deliberations, as though nothing had happened.

Now Cairo is claiming that it is Israel that is holding up the talks because the majority of the Knesset voted in favor of a draft proposal not submitted by the government, but by one member of the Knesset. What the Egyptian Parliament did, in its opinion, is only natural; what the Knesset does foils attempts to reach an agreement on autonomy....

It seems that we, too, are not without guilt if we agree to the creation of a situation in which our arguments are by way of being a sin and an obstacle, and only the Egyptian claims can be made out loud without disturbing the correct process of the negotiations.

The time has come for a renewal of symmetry in the talks. The time has come to explain to Egypt that its tactics are absolutely transparent and it is clear to everyone that they are looking for excuses to delay the negotiations and, if this is what they want, they should understand that the Israeli enthusiasm is no greater than that of As-Sadat and his advisers.

MA'ARIV: U.S. TO TAKE INITIATIVE ON TALKS

TA191230 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 May 80 pp 1, 2

[By Yosef Wachsman and 'Odded Granot]

[Excerpts] The initiative for the resumption of the autonomy talks will not come from Jerusalem, but it may be assumed that such an initiative will be taken by the United States--the prime minister's confidants said this morning. They added that there might be contacts on this issue even today. It has been reported from Jerusalem that President as-Sadat is not proposing any date for the resumption of the talks in his letter, simply noting the importance of their being resumed.

As has been reported, the tone of the letter is "respectful and courteous" and one of the prime minister's confidants even described the tone as "friendly, as in the past." It has also been reported that the letter contains no ultimatum and the request for a "gesture" is only hinted at.

Up to now the letter has been read by Ministers Dr Yosef Burg and Yitzhaq Shamir and today it will also be given for study to the other ministers in the autonomy committee.

Today the prime minister will text his reply to President Jimmy Carter's letter which was received with satisfaction in Jerusalem because it contains two paragraphs identical to the Israeli position--concerning the granting of personal autonomy to the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip and contradicting the Egyptian interpretation that the autonomy should be for the territories--and also because of President Carter's comment that the autonomy should guarantee Israel's full security.

The chairman of the ministerial autonomy committee, Dr Yosef Burg, refused to refer to the letter, but did say about Jerusalem that it was surprising that President as-Sadat announced the cessation of the talks for the first time on 8 May, while MK Ge'ula Kohen's proposal concerning Jerusalem was approved by the Knesset only on 14 May. "I do not understand how people are taking a later reason for an earlier decision," he said.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR APOLOGIZES FOR AL-AKHBAR ARTICLE

TA191049 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada, has apologized for an article published by AL-AKHBAR yesterday, in which Mr Begin was compared to Hitler. Murtada said that this was written by an unimportant correspondent. He made this statement at a meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, during which he transmitted to the Foreign Ministry Egypt's announcement last week on the suspension of the autonomy talks. Shamir and Murtada expressed the hope that the negotiations would resume soon.

ECONOMIC MINICABINET SESSION HELD 19 MAY

TA191059 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] This morning the finance minister said that he decided not to introduce new proposals on taxation because the economists in his ministry believe that the root of all the evil is the government injections of money and government demand. [as heard]

At the economic minicabinet session it was decided to freeze all new contracts from budget funds until the results of an examination as to how these contracts fit in with the scope of the budget are submitted.

Our correspodent Gid'on Zelinger reports that because the current budget was founded on the assumption that market price rises will be moderate, the decision was not to update that budget and thus, according to the minicabinet, serve as a means to check inflation.

Further Details

TA191340 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The economic minicabinet has decided not to amend the state budget for the next 6 months. Our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger explains that this means a real cut in the budget as well as further difficulties in [receiving] the credit. The decision may result in increased interest rates. The minicabinet has also decided to freeze new contract commitments between government ministries and various suppliers and contractors and freeze the credit ceiling for local activity. By the end of the month, a decision will be made on which items in the budget will be frozen and which will be approved.

Economic circles in Jerusalem have expressed skepticism as to the ability of the Finance Ministry to enforce its resolution on the Cabinet ministries.

Minister Hurvitz has said that the decision was intended to align government expenditures with income and to force the economy to live according to its capability. His ministry will not allow an increase in real wages, but at this point he does not think there is room for further taxation or amending the rates of the existing taxes.

PUBLIC FIGURES CONDEMN BEGIN INTERPRETATION OF ZIONISM

TA191828 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 May 80 p 3

[Text] Two hundred and fifty people, including IDF reserve generals, former ministers, Knesset members from various parties, members of the Peace Now movement, writers, kibbutz members from the three kibbutz movements, professors from institutes of higher education, industrialists and personalities from the theater signed a manifesto this week headlined: "Their Path Is Not Our Path."

Those who signed the manifesto strongly condemned the warped interpretation given to Zionism by nationalist extremists within the public and the government. The signers demanded that a dam be constructed against the wave of nationalism and that there be a return to the golden path of Zionism which strives for peace and security through a compromise and partitioning of Eretz Yisra'el.

Among those who signed: Former Chief of Staff Lt Gen (Res) Hayim Bar-Lev; Major Generals (Res) Avraham Adan, Tzvi Zamir, El'ad Peled and Yehoshofat Harkabi; Thelma El'azar and Annette Dulzin. Former ministers added their names to the manifesto, including MK Gao Ya'aqobi, Hayim Gvati, Aharon Yadlin and Victor Shemtov; Ambassadors Gid'on Refa'el and Ya'aqov Tzur; writers Yehuda 'Amihay and 'Amos 'Oz; professor Arye Dvorzki, Shmu'el Eisenstadt, Ya'aqov Talmon, Hayim Barqay, Yeshoshu'a Praver, Shim'on Shamir, Dan Patenkin, Yoram Ben-Porat, Asaf Razin, Mikha'el Bruno, 'Imanu'el Sivan, Shlomo Simonson, Eytan Berglas and others.

Over 20 Knesset members also signed the manifesto, including MK Amnon Rubinstein, 'Uzi Bar'am, Mikha Harish and Me'ir Talmi. Council leaders and other public figures are also on the list.

Among other things, the manifesto says that the path of the extremists is endangering friends and isolating Israel, leaving dissension among the Jewish people, alienating friends and strengthening the extremists among the enemies and that peace is required to fully realize the Zionist vision.

SHARON ADMITS FAILURE TO CONVINCE U.S. ON SETTLEMENT ISSUE

TA200806 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] After his meetings in Washington and New York, Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon said that he knows his interlocutors had not been convinced by Israel's position on the settlement issue, but Israel's motivation is now understood and it is now obvious that it has a plan. Minister Sharon also told our correspondent Shalom Qital that the autonomy talks will, in his opinion, resume, but stated that it is important to make it clear to Egypt that after the peace treaty has been signed, it is impossible to behave the way it does and occasionally halt the talks. The suspension of the talks, he said, is not unilateral and peace is not only beneficial to Israel.

As for the U.S. operation in Iran, he said that it is a case of Washington's weakness in the area. His experience has taught him that it is advisable not to launch such intricate operations, but by saying so he does not doubt the U.S. military power.

Ari'el Sharon met with the Senate Armed Services Committee in Washington and with Jewish representatives and representatives of the media in New York.

WEIZMAN COMMENTS ON PROPOSAL TO CUT DEFENSE BUDGET

TA191635 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said today that it was no longer possible to reduce the defense budget and that it was possible to reduce the government's expenses without affecting the defense budget. Weizman made these remarks while accompanying President Yitzhaq Navon in a tour of the aviation industry. The defense establishment has become more efficient, the defense minister added. We will reduce [our budget] according to a plan and not based on frantic indexes. Our correspondent 'Adi Talmor reports on 'Ezer Weizman's remarks. [begin recording]

[Weizman] I do not believe that the government will reduce [the defense budget], especially on defense projects and specifically the Lavi project because this is not only Israel's source of defense potential but it is the source of our very existence here, our wisdom, capability, technology, independence--even if only a partial one. This is what makes us different from plain tradesmen. This is what is nice about this plane of the aviation industry which the president is visiting today with me. Therefore, I cannot believe that the government will do such a thing. The Lavi will take off, you bet on it.

[Talmor] These were Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's remarks on the Lavi project. The defense minister said that the government's budget can be reduced without affecting the defense budget. He added that it was no longer possible to reduce the defense budget. It was impossible to come every second day and make renewed demands for further reductions.

[Weizman] The defense establishment has become more effective. We will reduce [its budget] according to a plan and not based on passing crazes of indexes, nor will we change it every 2 weeks or every month. We drew a plan; we discussed it; we had a thorough and difficult debate on it. We will live through 1980 and we will see what happens in 1981. [end recording]

HIGH COURT SEEKS EXPLANATION OF EXPULSION ORDER

TA200818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] This morning the High Court of Justice issued an order nisi for the state to explain within 48 days why the expulsion order issued against the three Hebron Hills personalities will not be revoked, seeing that they were not given the proper opportunity to submit their reservations about the deportation.

In the course of the debate, State Attorney Gavri'el Bach admitted that the expulsion had indeed taken place in a manner that made it impossible for the deportees to appeal to the appeals committee. Mr Bach explained it as stemming from the immediate security need to expel them. At the same time, the state attorney emphasized that the law ought to be respected and, therefore, lessons will be learned in the future.

Justice Hayim Kohen expressed his astonishment at the fact that the law stipulating that immediately after the deportation order is submitted the person involved is at once informed of his right to appeal to an appeals committee was not fulfilled. Justice Kohen noted that as early as 32 years ago, the Supreme Court decided that deportation orders should not be carried out if the appeals committee is not functioning.

The state attorney explained the rush in deporting the men, saying that the Hebron massacre was a traumatic and brutal event, to which Justice Kohen replied that although what happened in Hebron was traumatic, one should not gather from it that the deportation, too, should be a traumatic experience.

Lawyer Presents Evidence

TA200809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Today deported Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi's lawyer presented the High Court of Justice with affidavits by reserve Gen Mati Peled and MAPAM Secretary Victor Shemtov, stating their impression that Al-Qawasimi does not hold extremist views regarding the conflict with Israel. Our correspondent Moshe Negbi reports that in his affidavit, Mati Peled said that Al-Qawasimi supports a Palestinian state to exist side-by-side with Israel and has even expressed his regret about the Hebron murder. Victor Shemtov said that he had recently talked to Al-Qawasimi, who told him that he supports the right of all the countries in the region to exist. The appeal of the three Hebron Hills deportees is about to begin.

SETTLEMENT OFFICIAL: 'ISRAEL CANNOT IGNORE PALESTINIANS'

TA191258 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The head of the Jewish agency's settlement department, Ra'anan Weitz, has repeated his view that Israel cannot ignore the Palestinian problem or the need to grant the Palestinians self-determination. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that at a meeting of the Jewish agency executive, Weitz said that Israel should prepare for a solution through an agreement with Jordan, or a federation, or even an independent Palestinian state.

Professor Weitz was replying to the demand made by his fellow head [as heard] of the settlement department, Matityahu Drobles, that he resign from the Jewish agency executive. His comments roused a bitter exchange between the two personalities, and yet no debate on the issue ensued.

UGANDA

FOREIGN MINISTER DETAILS NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES

LD191126 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 May 80 EA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, has said that the change of leadership in Uganda is purely internal and does not affect the country's existing foreign policy.

Addressing diplomats at the International Conference Center in Kampala, the minister said there was no prior arrangement for the political changes, as it has been alleged, and that ex-President Obote had nothing to do with the changes.

The beneficiaries of the change, the minister added, are the entire population of Uganda and the broad-based cabinet announced 2 days ago is symbolic of that fact. Mr Alimadi said Uganda will remain strictly nonaligned and will continue a policy of open friendship with all and enmity to none.

On Uganda's relations with Tanzania the minister said Uganda will continue to pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. He said that the new government will continue to play a positive role in the affairs of the international community through the membership of the United Nations, the Commonwealth of Nations, the OAU and the nonaligned movement. Mr Otema Alimadi declared that Uganda will remain opposed to any form of violation of human rights, colonial domination and racial discrimination.

On the nature of the new government, the minister said that it remains interim and one of its greatest objectives is the restoration of democracy in Uganda. He assured the diplomats that the general elections would be held as scheduled.

On security in the country the minister said that the Military Commission is doing everything possible to curb all acts of lawlessness and insecurity.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, has left for Islamabad, Pakistan, to attend the 11th meeting of foreign ministers of the member states of the Islamic conference. The conference opened in Islamabad last Saturday.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS WARNS NEW GOVERNMENT

LD191228 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 May 80 EA

[Text] Three members of the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] which is the external wing (?in Nairobi), have warned the Uganda National Liberation Front [UNLF] Military Commission against any political maneuvers aimed at suppressing political freedom.

The three,Dr (Jack Madunga), chairman; Mr (Peter Etekare), secretary; and (Onyona Mujoma), also called on the Military Commission to ensure that free and fair elections are held as scheduled, or even earlier.

In a press release congratulating the commission for what they called the patriotic action taken, which saved Uganda from corruption, insecurity and political [word indistinct] and injuries, the wing appealed to the Military Commission to stick to their promise of ensuring security to all people in Uganda. In addition, the UPC external wing officials advised the Military Commission to check on corruption and to bring all culprits to book.

Commenting on the removal of Mr Godfrey Binaisa from the presidency in the country, they said they had all along been concerned with the way his government was conducting the affairs of state. The alarming daily murders and gunshots in Kampala, they said, had left no [words indistinct] until now when it is clear that the actions of the Binaisa government. [as heard] They charged that Mr Binaisa had been the greatest cause of insecurity [words indistinct] security officials.

They gave the example of Mr Binaisa's decision to relieve Mr Yoweri Museveni from the Ministry of Defense and took charge of it himself; the removal of the inspector general of police, Mr David Barlow; Mr. Paul Muwanga from the Ministry of Internal Affairs; and finally the chief of staff, Brigadier Oyite Ojok.

They added that they understood that the commander of the Uganda national liberation army, Maj Gen Tito Okello, was also on the (?wanted) list. [word indistinct] The UPC external wing said, it is obvious that Mr Binaisa was determined [words indistinct] who led the liberation war against Amin, for reasons known to himself. They also pointed out that by any interpretation, the UNLF should [words indistinct] Mr Binaisa and some leading members of his government have been trying to use all sorts of methods, including bribery of some members of the armed forces. [words indistinct] by turning this into external political party. [Words indistinct] they concluded [words indistinct] and are still determined to make sure that any government of Uganda is indeed (words indistinct) to the original purpose of our liberation and the declared objectives of the UNLF.

MORE MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

LD191518 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 May 80 EA

[Text] The Uganda National Liberation Front Military Commission has appointed more ministers and deputy ministers:

Mr Mathias Ngobi, who has been minister of agriculture has been appointed minister for presidential affairs.

The new minister of agriculture and forestry is Mr Sam Mugwisha.

Mr. (R.) Bitamazere and Dr (M. Asiliga) have been appointed ministers of state in the office of the Military Commission. Deputy ministers are:

Cooperatives and Marketing	Mr (Ambrose Okullu)
Culture and Community Development	Mrs Rhoda Kalema
Education	Mr Max Chaudry
Foreign Affairs	Dr Samwire Karugire
Information and Broadcasting	Mr (Milton Mukasa)
Local Administration	Mr (Rurungaranga)
Industry	Mr (A.M. Ratme)
Agriculture and Forestry	Mr. P. Kwebiha
Health	Dr. R. Rugunda
Internal Affairs	Mr (C. Okoth)
Animal Industry and Fisheries	Mr B.M. Buzabo
Finance	Mr Maknot
Labor	Mr (Matia Kasaiga)
Works and Housing	Mr E.S. Mungati
Rehabilitation	Reverend K. Sempangi

The Military Commission has also appointed the former minister of cooperatives and marketing, Mr Yona Kanyomozi, special assistant to the Military Commission, economic affairs. Other special assistants are: Mr. Chris Rwakasisi, political affairs; and Mr (Sheikh Ali Omar Bunyonga), diplomatic affairs.

CHAD

VICE PRESIDENT WARNS FOREIGN POWERS AGAINST INTERVENTION

AB191635 Paris AFP in French 1401 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Paris 19 May (AFP)--The vice president of the Transitional National Union Government in Chad, Mr Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue, in Paris on Monday asked certain countries which might be tempted to fill up the void created by the departure of the French troops from Ndjamena, to refrain from doing so in order that peace might be restored in the country. Mr Kamougue, who also represents the southern part of the country and who participated in the Franco-African summit in Nice, refused during a press conference to name the powers to whom he addressed his appeal. Beforehand, he had asked both African and non-African countries to have pity on Chad. We will fight all expansionist policies, he stated, stressing in reply to a question that Libya [passage indistinct].

We think that the problem must be solved politically, but dialogue is no longer possible with Hissein Habre, stated the Chadian vice president who has to return to Chad within the next few days. It is no longer a question of negotiating with him, because he has always deceived the world. The present fighting in Ndjamena is aimed at putting an end to the war, he added. Describing the Chadian capital as a dead city where the final fighting will take place because there is resistance, he said however that a military victory will not solve all the political problems. Mr Kamougue who declared himself in favor of decentralization within the framework of a unitary state and not a federation, stated that it is for Chadians to prove to the world that their analysis was correct. He admitted all the same that a void has been created. On the sending of a United Nations peace-keeping force if the OAU fails to set up an inter-African force, Mr Kamougue stressed that the Chadian authorities had to be consulted first.

CONGO

CABINET CONFIRMS PARTICIPATION IN MOSCOW OLYMPICS

AB191900 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 18 May 80

[Excerpts] Last (?Tuesday), the head of state presided over a cabinet meeting. The agenda of this meeting included issues relating to the economic, social and cultural recovery of the Congo and bills touching on [words indistinct], Congolese participation in the Moscow Olympics and the integration [into the public service] of the Congolese graduates and trainees who attended Romanian institutions of learning. Let us listen to Comrade Gabriel Oba Apounou, minister of youth, reporting on the meeting.

[Begin Apounou recording] Concerning the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Sports, charged with scientific research: As some of you may know, the olympic [word indistinct] advocated by imperialism met keen opposition in our country, in particular that of our athletes. In this connection, the Council of Ministers has reconfirmed the participation of the Congolese athletes in the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, especially the active participation of the "Diables Rouges"--female (?volleyball) team--in the wake of the nonparticipation of the South Korean team.

GABON

PRESIDENT BONGO RETURNS FROM 10-DAY FOREIGN TOUR

AB191118 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpt] The president of the republic, His Excellency el-Hadj Omar Bongo, returned to Libreville yesterday from London after an almost 10-day absence from the country. He returned from a trip that took him successively to Nice, Algiers, London and finally to Morocco.

GHANA

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM VISITS TO NIGER, BENIN

AB190734 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, returned home yesterday after a 3-day official visit to Benin and Niger. At the airport to welcome him was the vice president, Dr de Graft-Johnson, and cabinet ministers. The visit forms part of Dr Limann's tour of west African states to strengthen bilateral relations. Speaking to newsmen on arrival, President Limann said the visit gave him the opportunity to reactivate joint commissions for cooperation with both Benin and Niger. Touching on specific issues, President Limann said one area of great interest and significance discussed with President Kountche of Niger was that of solar energy, which is a major source of energy for the country. He said in view of the increasing cost of oil, Africa could tap its abundant supply of sunshine as a supplement or alternative to oil. In this regard, students of Ghanaian universities would be trained on a short-term basis on solar energy and its potentials. President Limann said he addressed members of Ghanaian communities in the countries he visited on efforts to revive Ghana's economy.

Our correspondent who was on the trip said following the president's visit, Ghana and the two countries have worked out concrete arrangements to increase the level of trade and cooperation in many fields to their mutual advantage. Ghana and the two countries have agreed to exchange more teachers. And trade delegations from the two countries are expected in Ghana soon to work out details for increased trade. The Republic of Benin expressed her wish to import timber, salt and cocoa beans from Ghana. The Republic of Niger wants the same products from Ghana, in addition to more liquified petroleum gas, quantities of which she already imports from the country. While Benin will be sending her nationals to train at the Ghana Nautical College, she also wants to put some of her citizens at the cocoa research institute at Tafo. Our correspondent said Ghana, in turn, will send some of her medical students to Cotonou on attachment courses at the institute of public health being run there under the auspices of the WHO [World Health Organization].

GUINEA

TOGO EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH SEKOU TOURE

AB161735 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 16 May 80

[Communique of the National Political Bureau]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Central Committee met from 1200 to 1300 on 16 May 1980 under the distinguished chairmanship of the secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and supreme leader of the revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, in order to receive a ministerial delegation sent by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The delegation, which included Tevi-Duidjogbe Lacle, member of the political bureau of the Rally of the Togolese People, RPT, and minister of interior, and (Heldu Watara Natiaba), member of the Central Committee of the RPT and permanent under secretary at the presidency of the Togolese Republic, was asked by His Excellency President Eyadema to assure the Guinean people, their party, the Guinean Democratic Party, and Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the party and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, of the fraternal and militant sympathy of the Togolese people, their national party, the RPT, and of Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema following the criminal and sordid attack made against the Guinean revolution by imperialism and its stooges on 14 May, the 33d anniversary of the creation of the Guinean Democratic Party.

The president of the Togolese Republic confirms to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea the permanent solidarity of the Togolese people and their party. The national Political Bureau takes note with complete satisfaction of the Togolese president's fraternal and militant message and thanks him for his gesture, which is characterized by great African dignity. The national Political Bureau also expresses its very sincere gratitude to the Togolese people and their national party, the rally of the Togolese people, for their constant solidarity and is anxious to assure them that the Guinean people and their national party will always assume their historic responsibility in the interest of the African people. Ready for the revolution! [signed] For the National Political Bureau: Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party.

IVORY COAST

CHEYSSON, HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY DISCUSS RAW MATERIALS

AB191112 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The European commissioner responsible for development has ended his visit. Mr Claude Cheysson left Abidjan this morning. During his visit, the European commissioner responsible for development had talks with the president of the republic on raw materials. This is what he said to our reporter, (Obenjamin):

[Begin Cheysson recording] The problems of raw materials came first during our discussions. Fluctuating prices are a real catastrophe for the Ivory Coast, as for all other raw material producing countries. The problem is how to plan, how to project a development plan, how to provide the masses with the things they rightfully need, when it is all based on an export trade the terms of which are always changing, especially since prices can change by varying amounts from one month to another or from one week to another. There is the problem. We cannot settle this problem between Europe and Africa, for the prices of raw materials are not fixed at this level but on the world level. We have to join our efforts on this problem however. Europe must consider the African states' vital need for stabilization, predictability and evolution in the price of raw materials.

Therefore, we need to have worldwide agreements on the various raw materials' agreements to operate [words indistinct] in Europe and ready to tell European governments, especially the nine governments of the community, that we cannot continue to leave this problem to be solved by technicians. We cannot continue to leave the big markets [words indistinct] improve to satisfy the whims and caprices of middlemen and speculators. [end recording]

While in Abidjan, Mr Claude Cheysson had a working session with the ministers of economic planning and finance, of agriculture and of foreign affairs.

LIBERIA

TRIALS OF OFFICIALS OF FORMER REGIME CONTINUE

AB192105 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 19 May 80

[Excerpts] The trial of former officials of the ousted Tolbert government resumed in Monrovia today with former associate justice of the Supreme Court, George E. Henries, appearing before the military tribunal. Mr Henries who pleaded not guilty to the charges levied against him said he worked for government for 18 years and did everything possible to perform his duties in accordance with his oath of office and the constitution of the republic. The former associate justice agreed that the Tolbert government was power greedy, corrupt and nepotic, which practice caused the entire population to suffer injustice and deprivation of their basic rights as true Liberians. He said every patriotic Liberian including myself had anticipated a change, but when and how these thing would come about nobody knew. Mr Henries said in all his years of service he had never taken advantage of anyone, because, he said, he knew that he was not destined to stay in power forever. Questioned whether the democratic and political process had been in the interest of the majority in Liberia, he replied: It was never fully done in the interest of the masses but I must put on record some officials did their best to do the right thing. He said the 12 April coup did not only bring about a change, but put every citizen on his guard in dealing with the affairs of the state and his fellow men.

MINISTER OF STATE URGES PEOPLE TO HAVE PATIENCE

AB192135 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The minister of state for presidential affairs, Dr George Boley has called on Liberians not to expect too much too soon from the People's Redemption Council government. He said it would be dangerous to have too many people expecting too much when there was little to offer. Minister Boley was speaking today at the executive mansion when he deputized for the head of state, Master Sergeant Doe, and received statements of support and solidarity from the (?Gbui and Drow) citizens of lower Nimba county. The minister said the PRC government was aware of the needs of the Liberian people and therefore needed time to put everything together for the benefit of everyone. He said the PRC did not believe in vain promises but implementation of plans for the benefit of all the people.

In their statements, the (?Gbui and Drow) citizens pledged their support and loyalty to the head of state and the PRC. They condemned the unreasonable act of those who were tempted to overthrow the PRC government [words indistinct]. The (?Gbui and Drow) citizens also disolosed that there had never been a school, clinic or motor road in their chiefdom. They asked government to look into the possibility of providing them with these facilities.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--A (?four-man) delegation of the Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, has left Lagos for Moscow on an official visit to the Soviet Union. The president of the NLC, Alhaji (Azan Osmanmug,) who is leading the team, said that the visit was a reciprocal one to their Soviet colleagues of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions. He stated that while in the Soviet Union, the delegation will explore ways of strengthening ties between the NLC and the Russian trade union. A delegation of Soviet labor leaders paid a similar visit to Nigeria in January this year. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 May 80 AB]

ANGOLA

LUANDA COMMISSIONER CRITICIZES INEFFICIENT MINISTRIES

AB162015 Paris AFP in French 1605 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Luanda, 16 May (AFP)--The provincial commissioner of Luanda, Mr Mendes de Carvalho, on Friday strongly critized the action of certain Angolan ministries. Mr de Carvalho mentioned problems caused in Luanda by the bad distribution of water and electricity and noted that these could be attributed to the inefficient activities of certain ministries, including those of energy, works and housing, and internal trade.

The problems encountered in garbage collection can be partly attributed to the scarcity of technical equipment at the disposal of the commissioners office, the provincial commissioner added.

Mr Mendes de Carvalho was speaking at a provincial government meeting attended by officials from various ministries and departments responsible for activities of the capital.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO'S NUJOMA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN LUANDA

LD190118 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 19 May 80 EA

[Text] The president of SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organization, Comrade Sam Nujoma, gave a press conference in Luanda yesterday at which he reiterated his organizations' position on various Namibian problems and recent statements by Pik Botha.

On a demilitarized zone as a possibel area for SWAPO military bases [as heard], Sam Nujoma said that his movement categorically rejects that South African proposal and South Africa's statement of its willingness to accept the proposal by the five western countries and rejection of the UN secretary general's report.

On Walvis Bay, Sam Nujoma said that SWAPO reaffirms that it is an integral part of occupied Namibia. He rejected that it formed a separate entity as it was erroneously established in 1869. The UN Security Council has stated that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia in its Resolution No. 422 of 27 July 1978, the president of SWAPO added.

Comrade Sam Nujoma also rejected the South African proposal to reduce by 50 percent the number of racist bases in the demilitarized zone. He said that South Africa has no right to keep such bases.

Such bases have never replaced and shall never replace SWAPO military bases. South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia, has no legal right to make any proposal on the disarming or the future of SWAPO fighters or even to perpetrate acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia, President Sam Nujoma said at the press conference.

SWAPO fighters will continue to bear arms in Namibia, whether South Africa likes it or not, Comrade Sam Nujoma told journalists yesterday.

During the press conference the SWAPO president also rejected Pretoria's proposal aimed at involving puppet Savimbi and his (?movement), UNITA, as a movement or a party to the demilitarized zone.

This is a further plot by international imperialism: it is also another dishonest and insincere move by the Pretoria regime, Comrade Sam Nujoma said. As far as is known, Sam Nujoma added, the UNITA bandits do not control a single inch of the People's Republic of Angola. SWAPO condemns South African attempts to blackmail the UN secretary general, its secretariat and UN member-states, the SWAPO president reiterated.

Denouncing racist atrocities against SWAPO leaders and the defenseless civilian population, President Sam Nujoma said: we have irrefutable proof that racist South Africa has drawn up a list of individual Namibians whom it wants to eliminate. To carry out the task, it has established a special task force to physically eliminate 40 whites and 50 blacks.

All these moves, the leader of the Namibian people went on, are an open and arrogant challenge to the UN proposals concerning the Namibian people and the application of Resolution 435.

The SWAPO president ended by saying that his organization is ready to sign a ceasefire with South Africa and cooperate with the UN secretary general to find a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem in accordance with Resolution 435. As long as there is no other means of finding a peaceful and just settlement to this problem, Sam Nujoma stressed, SWAPO will have no alternative but to intensify the armed struggle of national liberation as the only effective means of leading Namibia and its people to true freedom and independence.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA: WEST SHOULD CONSIDER WAR TO STOP SOVIET MOVES

LD192218 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says the West should consider war, even nuclear war, in order to stop Soviet expansion. He said the Russian locomotive can only be stopped if it is derailed by force.

Speaking in the debate on his vote in Parliament, Mr Botha said the West should act in unison to warn the Soviet Union that there were limits and that it would be prepared to fight rather than see itself destroyed. Until that happened Russia would not stop. Mr Botha said the greatest problem was that the United States did not have a global strategy. It would not help them to try to tackle Russia one by one, because the Soviet Union would try to buy off Europe with concession to its security.

Referring to South-West Africa, Mr Botha said that he would not become party to Russian intimidation by forcing the people of South-West Africa to accept any solution which was not to their benefit merely to please the international community. Mr Botha said he remained willing to work towards an internationally acceptable independence for the territory and was open to all suggestions on the condition that any solution was also acceptable to the majority of the people in South-West Africa.

Turning to Zimbabwe, Mr Botha said the fact that the prime minister, Mr Mugabe, had already indicated that he would not allow Zimbabwe to be used as a springboard for terrorist attacks against South Africa showed that Mr Mugabe was prepared to accept the South African government's attitude. Mr Botha said South Africa would, therefore, continue to maintain friendly relations with Zimbabwe, whatever form they took. As far as a meeting between the South African Prime minister and Mr Mugabe was concerned, Mr Botha said he supported such an idea, although there was nothing in the pipeline at the moment.

SITUATION IN COLORED, INDIAN SCHOOLS REPORTED

LD191220 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Colored and Indian pupils returned to school throughout South Africa today to end their 4-week boycott of classes. Radio South Africa's correspondents in the country's three affected provinces, Transvaal, Natal and the Cape, report that attendance at colored and Indian schools was normal today. On the Witwatersrand, however, pupils have threatened another walkout if their demands are not met within 3 weeks. The boycott of colored schools began several weeks ago, with pupils demanding improved educational facilities. Indian pupils joined the boycott to show their support of the action by colored pupils.

The University of Fort Hare in the black state of Ciskie has been closed for an indefinite period because the students have not honored an undertaking to resume their studies. They have been told to pack their bags and leave the campus. No meetings are being allowed on the university's premises.

ZIMBABWE

MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER SUGGESTS MEDIA COOPERATION

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[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] Currently on a visit to Zimbabwe is the Mozambican minister of information, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, in our country at the invitation of the government. The signs are that the links which once existed between Rhodesia and Mozambique will be renewed and extended with newly independent Zimbabwe. Mr Cabaco says they are sister countries. "Newsreel" asked him how he thinks the two countries, for so long kept in the dark about each other by the war, can go about rectifying the present position of mutual ignorance. [begin recording]. The first main point is to create conditions so that people from Zimbabwe go and visit Mozambique and see, and people from Mozambique come to Zimbabwe and see directly, as I'm doing now--the realities of the country. I think this is the main way of increasing the mutual information on both sides. But what I also think, that through the organizations of the media we can do a lot of things. I mean, radio programs from Zimbabwe to Mozambique and from Mozambique to Zimbabwe, regular radio programs. We can increase the cooperation at news agency level and even at press level in general, as well as in cinema, for instance. [end recording]

Mr Cabaco explained that as yet Mozambique does not have television but is planning in that direction. I asked him if Zimbabweans, as of today, can consider it safe to visit Mozambique once again as tourists--do they have an open invitation? [begin recording]. Yes, yes, we are, with my colleagues, we are studying a program for a permenent invitation for people of the information sector, as well as a program, a starting program, on the tourism sector, so that we start receiving people of several professions and services and so on in Mozambique, as tourists. We must start with information, and with a small program in tourism, but I am sure that in a very short period we will develop together, working together, we will develop the tourism facilities and the possibilities of people from Zimbabwe to come and visit Mozambique. [end recording]

The Mozambican minister of information, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, and by the sound of it, Zimbabweans could soon be making their way to Beira and Maputo like pilgrims in search of long-lost happy holiday memories. But Zimbabwe will also be most interested in the opening up of economic opportunities as the two neighbors get down to the business of whole-hearted cooperation.